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The China Mail

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Rainfall 0.00 inches

Humidity 94.

May 6, 1921, Temperature 54

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號六月五年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1920.

日八十月三年庚戌歲年九國民華中

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

A RABBI ON ZIONISM.

LONDON, May 4.

Rabbi Moses Gaster, writing in the *Standard*, urges that the work of founding Palestine as a Jewish state should follow the primitive example of those who established colonies in olden times, despite hardships, trials, and fears. The present schemes of development in Palestine mean the establishment of a British colony for the Jewish people, where they shall work and be subject. He urges that the future of Palestine must be decided and defined, and that there must be no exploitation of philanthropy.

WAR GRAVES.

LONDON, May 4.

The House of Commons, on the imperial war graves commissions vote, discussed whether to adopt the commission's proposal favouring uniformity in headstones and cemeteries in France or whether relatives should be permitted to follow their own designs. The House generally supported Mr. Asquith, who advocated the former without distinction between officers and men. Mr. Churchill said the commission was considering the erection of a memorial in a cemetery nearest the scene of the fighting, whereon names of missing would be inscribed, or a regimental memorial similar in purpose. It was estimated that the carrying out of the commission's scheme would take ten years, whereas independent headstones could not be completed in the present generation. The commission anticipated that their headstones would last hundreds of years.

Deep feelings aroused throughout the country were expressed in Parliament through the decision not to permit individual memorials. In many eloquent speeches it was mentioned that there were 4,000 of these cemeteries and it would take ten years before the work of erecting uniform pattern tombstones could be completed. The support of the House for this was largely won by a powerful speech by Burdett Coutts, who urged that they should leave among the relatives no sense of differentiation of treatment of the dead. He said the poor people were too generous to begrudge individual memorials but the House ought to act for the nation in mourning so that the woman in the tenement should not be left any grievance, however unexpressed. Her man had made the greatest sacrifice and died the same death for the same cause, so why should he not have the same beautiful monument? Finally Coutts won the House by urging the wishes of dead officers, who would not have had any difference imposed. That was a solemn mandate to the country. He read a letter from Kipling, saying the Kiplings had no grave to go to as their boy was missing at Loos, where the battered ground gave not the slightest trace.

About two thousand stones of remembrance, weighing ten tons each, and inscribed "thy name liveth for evermore" are to be erected in France alone. They will take three thousand years to erect, preserving the memory of the Commons' purpose, and undoubtedly excite the wonder and reverence of posterity.

An amendment in favour of independent designs was negatived, and the vote agreed to. (Cheers).

LONDON, May 4.

Mr. Churchill states that the cost of the imperial war graves commission in the current financial year is estimated at £2,787,000, whereas £515,000 will be borne by the Dominions, India, and the colonies.

IMPERIAL MATTERS.

LONDON, May 4.

Mr. Bonar Law stated in Parliament that there has been no development of the imperial cabinet organisation since the decision announced in 1918 with regard to dominion prime-ministers communicating directly with the premier of the United Kingdom, and the dominions being entitled to representation at meetings of the cabinet in London. The whole matter would be discussed at the imperial conference which was proposed to be held in 1921 to consider inter-imperial constitutional relationships. In accordance with a resolution at the last imperial conference, communications were maintained with the dominions and important papers of imperial concern were forwarded weekly for the information of the dominion prime-ministers. The reason why there was no cabinet organisation in England continuously considering imperial matters was that the dominion ministers thought it not suitable.

PRICES AT HOME.

LONDON, May 4.

The Chairman of the trade conference at Bournemouth foreshadowed cheaper food coming, including a reduction of butter to six pence, lard to four pence, tinned beef to five pence, and tinned fruits to nine pence. Meanwhile housewives have not yet discovered any dropping tendency. General prices, especially of drapery and other materials, are advancing weekly.

FRENCH STRIKES.

PARIS, May 4.

A significant feature of the strike is that for the first time we have had a strong anti-strike movement. The union of discharged soldiers of the eastern railway, issued a manifesto, condemning the strike, which was not aimed at trade advantages but was purely political. The government continues to arrest the principal agitators.

GERMAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, May 4.

It is officially stated that, excluding the captured prizes, 348 ex-enemy merchantmen, with a tonnage of over a million and a half, have been detained in British ports or allocated to Britain for temporary management since the armistice. Their final ownership is not yet determined.

REPARATIONS.

FRENCH PREFER INDEFINITE PENALTIES.

PARIS, May 4.

It is stated that Mr. Millerand will visit London next week to arrange with Lloyd George the Spa programme. The *Matin* reports that the French delegates at Spa will refuse to accept any fixed sum for reparations due to France but will agree to a fixed number of annual payments with an annual minimum.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

HAVAS REVIEW.

PARIS, May 3rd.

May Day in Paris was a failure from the point of view of the Labour Extremists.

The public services were maintained, and, despite the fact that railway workers are supposed to have declared a general strike on the railway system to obtain railway nationalisation, trains were running almost normally.

There was the usual demonstration in the streets, mostly at Place Republique, by gangs of youths without the slightest connexion with any Trades Union organisation and the demonstrators were disorganised by the Labour leaders. They stoned a few trains, omnibuses and policemen. Some used revolvers and two passers-by were killed.

However, the railway strike was a failure. The General Labour Confederation has sent strike orders to seamen, dockers and miners. So far, as the miners are concerned, the outlook looks bright, the workers having just received satisfaction as regards their latest demand. The Secretary of the Loire Miners' Federation, yesterday, issued instructions to continue work, and the miners in the North France coal-fields went back to work.

The attitude of the seamen and dockers appears to be more doubtful. Crews of three steamers, went ashore at Marseilles and the departure of a liner from France for New York was cancelled.

Regarding the railway strike, the Ministry of Public Works states that the situation is excellent and the strike is completely a "wash-out." The services were still better yesterday than the day before, and very little difficulty was experienced by passengers.

THE IRISH ENIGMA.

LONDON, May 4th.

The *Morning Post's* Dublin correspondent declares that the British Government in Ireland has been defeated, and all but disposed by Sinn Fein, owing to the impotence of the Irish Executive. The facts of the situation are withheld from the British people.

The correspondent states that the Sinn Fein hunger-strike policy had been broken by the Government's firmness when a sudden reversal of policy undid the work of long and anxious months. Furthermore, the Commons recently told that a parole had been exacted from the hunger-strikers. This was a fiction.

The correspondent declares that Lord French must resign, as his return to Ireland would be interpreted as the final act of surrender to Sinn Fein. He points out that the loyal servants of the Crown are risking their lives in carrying on their duties, and that the Government by humbler servants and have been delivered to the Sinn Feiners' vengeance.

The journal vouches for the trustworthiness of the correspondent and the authenticity of the information.

LONDON, May 3rd.

It is understood that recent conferences between Ministers on the government of Ireland have led to the conclusion that no change in the methods of administration is at present possible, and while the Government is anxious that the discussion on its Home Rule Bill be carried on in an atmosphere of conciliation and goodwill, there can be no relaxation of the efforts of the Irish Government to protect life and property.

Mr. Lloyd George, on return from San Remo, approved the steps taken by his colleagues.

Despite rumours to the contrary, Lord French will remain in office.

The Dublin Corporation, by 33 votes to 5, passed a resolution acknowledging the authority of the Dail Eireann, the so-called Sinn Fein Parliament, as a duly elected Government of the Irish people, and undertaking to give effect to any of its decrees affecting the Corporation.

THE MEXICAN FERMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 3rd.

Destroyers have been ordered to Vera Cruz and Tampico to protect Americans and foreigners, owing to two Americans, named Greenlaw (father and son) being killed at Palazuelos.

The Mexican Government has been requested to apprehend and punish the guilty immediately.

ANTI-TRUST SUIT.

NEW YORK, May 3rd.

The Supreme Court has refused the Government's request for a rehearing of the anti-trust suit against the United States Steel Corporation.

COTTON MILL STRIKE.

NEW BEDFORD (Mass.), May 4th.

Twenty thousand employees of cotton mills struck, when loom-fixers were ordered to attend more looms.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REMARKS.

WASHINGTON, May 4th.

Senator Lodge has inserted in the official records a declaration signed by a number of prominent men, regretting "the decisions recently made by the President upon our ancient ally France, also Italy,"—apropos President Wilson's recent statement in which he said that the Militaristic Party had obtained power in France.

SOLD TO TUNIS.

NEW YORK, May 4th.

Mr. Charles W. Morse indicted for violating the Act prohibiting the sale of American-registered vessels to foreigners is alleged to have sold, in August, 1919, the steamship *John G. McGowan* to the French Protectorate of Tunis for \$500,000.

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THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

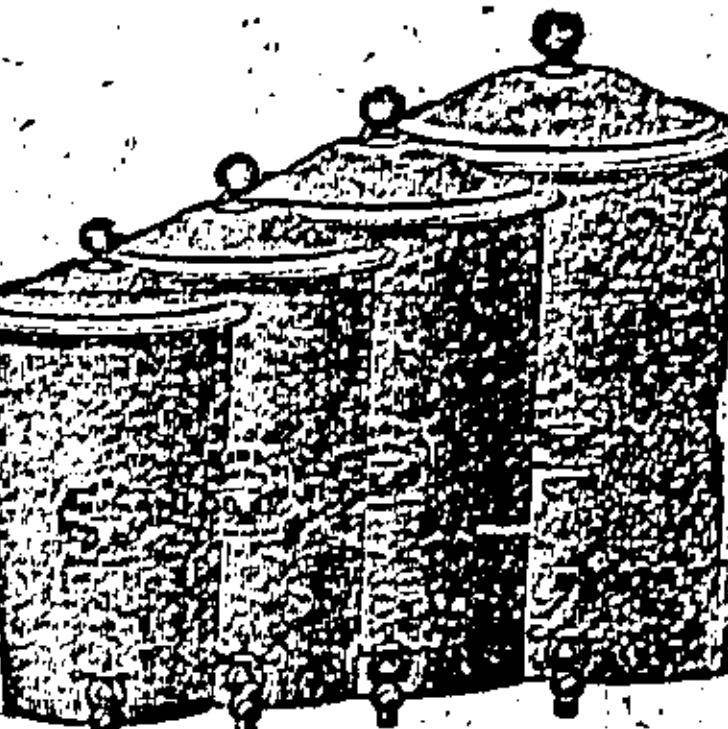
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DECIMAL COINAGE.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

MAJORITY AGAINST CHANGE.

The report of the Royal Commission on Decimal Coinage, presided over by Lord Emmott, has been issued. The finding of the majority is that it is not advisable to make any change in the denomination of the currency and money of account of the United Kingdom, with a view to placing them on a decimal basis. There are two minority reports. The main conclusions of Lord Emmott and the majority of his colleagues are:

1. In any scheme for reducing the existing system to a decimal basis the pound should be retained.
2. The pound and mil scheme is the only strongly supported scheme which complies with this condition.
3. The advantage to be gained by a change to the pound and mil scheme as regards keeping accounts is in no way commensurate with the loss of the convenience of the existing system for other purposes.
4. Grave difficulties will be created by any alteration of the penny.
5. The scheme cannot be tried as an experiment or on a voluntary basis.

The question to which the Committee had to direct their investigations has been under discussion in this country for more than half a century, and the first part of the report is devoted to a history of the movement, the results of previous inquiries being indicated. The Committee examined in detail points made by witnesses as to the disadvantages of the existing system, these witnesses' contentions being summarised as under:

- (a) From the point of view of domestic interest: (1) waste of time in education, (2) liability to error in keeping accounts, (3) waste of time to those unfamiliar with the use of decimals in these businesses in which calculations in decimals are necessary or convenient.
- (b) From the point of view of foreign trade: (4) the necessity for an additional step in the process of arriving at the equivalent of the price in sterling in a foreign, or a colonial currency on a decimal basis; and (5) in the handicap to export trade involved in the tendency of a foreign buyer to overlook quotations in a currency which he finds it difficult to convert into his own.

"A STEP IN CIVILISATION."
Commenting on these points, the Committee say they find "that the evidence of expert witnesses appears to show with regard to (1) that the existing system entails some expenditure of time in the schools which might be devoted to other purposes. It was impossible for them to say how much time would be saved. The gain would be very slight. It would still be necessary to teach vulgar fractions. On the other hand, children would have to learn the notation

of decimal fractions at an earlier age although this would be easier for them if they were familiar with decimal coins. With regard to (2) and (3), while the necessity for compound arithmetic renders the existing system less convenient in some respects than the decimal as a means of keeping accounts, there is no evidence that mistakes are in fact caused by the existing system. We observe that if compound arithmetic is felt to be an inconvenience, it may be avoided in such offices as find decimals convenient for internal purposes by reckoning in pounds and decimal parts of a pound, a system already in common use, which has been adopted without any legislative authority and can be extended without any legislative change. We find on the other hand that the existing system is regarded as admirably suited to the needs of everyday life. The escape from the necessity of having to reckon by tens imposed on primitive races by the number of digits by which the races learned to count has been held to mark a step in the progress of civilisation, a step dictated by the need for a unit of measure capable of both division and subdivision. How strong was the need is proved by the early appearance of the dozen."

We find as regards the objection referred to in (4) that no difficulty is in fact experienced in calculating foreign exchange. Tables are in general use for this purpose, and in any case the additional step in the calculation rendered necessary by the existing system is the less troublesome of the two steps involved in the operation. As to (5), we are informed that there is no difficulty in making quotations in the currency of the country of the possible purchasers. Enterprising manufacturers for export trade already adopt this course, which is obviously more convenient to all classes in the country of the importer than quotation in the currency of the exporter whether it be a decimal currency or no. Tables would, in the opinion of our witnesses, remain in use even were a decimal system adopted.

Witnesses sent by the Bankers Institute, the report states, expressed the opinion that for the purpose of domestic trade the existing system is quite satisfactory; and the evidence of retailers was generally to the same effect. The advantages claimed for the decimal system by witnesses are epitomised by the committee as follows:

1. Saving of time during education and throughout life in all calculations involving money by the elimination from such calculations of the need for compound arithmetic.
2. Reduced liability to error in keeping accounts.
3. Greater ease in computing amounts expressed as percentages.
4. Greater ease in converting British money to foreign money.

"These are, of course, in general the opposite of the disadvantages of the

existing system, and the committee's comments on them necessarily involve some repetition. With regard to (2) the committee find that "the elimination of the necessity for compound arithmetic would perhaps remove some occasion for error. But it is pointed out that in dealing with decimals a common and serious error is the misplacement of the decimal point. The system would no doubt be a convenience for the purpose of account keeping, but it would be a convenience purchased at a cost not only of the facility of the existing system for the millions of transactions of every day life, but at the risk, as we show later, of grave social disturbance." As for (3) the committee observe that, while they have no evidence of any difficulty, they recognise that the operation is simply in the decimal system. On point (4) the committee say: "We understand from the witness sent by the Institute of Bankers that their main consideration was the effect of the change on the position of London as a monetary centre, on the export trade and as a first step in the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures. In the opinion of other witnesses, however, the character of the coins subsidiary to the pound was a minor matter in the calculation. While the preliminary step in the conversion would be avoided by the decimal system, the necessity for a calculation would remain, both to convert from one decimal system to another and to give effect to variations in the exchange."

FOUND AND MIL SCHEME.

The Committee devote a portion of their report to setting forth the difficulties of the adoption of the pound and mil scheme of Lord Southwark's Bill. The pound and mil, it is pointed out, provides no exact equivalent of the penny, which is still the real popular standard of value on which most small transactions are based. A four penny fare would, in the opinion of witnesses, drive tramways out of business. The question of altering over 50,000,000 contracts in industrial life assurance policies is referred to, as are the difficulties and increased contributions that would be involved in National Health Insurance. It is clear, the Committee say, that the ideal of a common currency throughout the Empire would not be advanced by the scheme. As for effect on the Mint, the report remarks: "To replace by mil-value coins the whole of those which Lord Southwark's Bill entirely discards, viz., the crown, half-crown, threepenny, penny, half-penny, and farthing, might require the whole normal output of the Mint, at its present capacity, for some thirteen years, nothing being left for ordinary increases of currency. If one-half of the output were devoted to replacement, and the other to meeting ordinary demands, this period might be doubled."

(Continued on Page 3)

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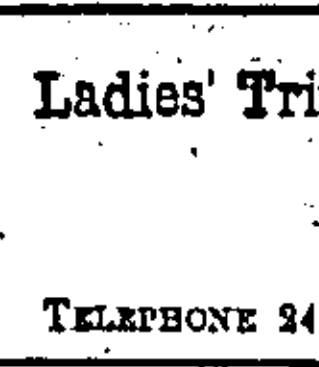
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Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

SUNDRY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
etc., etc., etc.
(Removed to Sales Rooms for
convenience of sale).

Also
A quantity of Paint.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 3, 1920.

or Account of the Concerned),

ON
TUESDAY,

May 11, 1920, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A Small Consignment of
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,
Comprising:—

low Cases, White Satin Quilts,
ish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath
s, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg
Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table
rs, Crochet and Drawnwork
s, Table Cloths, Linen Damask
ttes,

Also
ew lots of Bellow Valises, Kit
Suit Cases, and Attache Cases,
And
o Pairs Prismatic Binoculars.

new goods and in small lots.)
ms.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 5, 1920.

or ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON
TUESDAY,

May 11, 1920, commencing at
p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

JOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNI-
BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED
STEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN
STEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,
comprising:—

berfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new)
Card and Occasional Tables, One
ered Suite, Bedroom Furniture,
ing Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,
nd small Wardrobes, Dressing
and Chairs, &c., Dinner
Crochery, and Glass Ware,
Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath
Jennals, Electro-Plated Ware,
c Bedding Lamps, Blackwood
wood Screens, a quantity of
od Furniture, Blackwood Fire
Side Tables, Chairs,
Pictures, Carpets new and
and.

Also
Pianos, One Enamelled Bath,
Camera, &c., &c.,
Particulars from Catalogue).

—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 5, 1920.

A Welcome Visitor

at any
time in
every
hold. Every
Flea, Beetle,
Fly, etc., dies
as he comes into
contact with

ATING'S

INTIMATIONS.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF
CLUB.

THE Adjourned General Meeting of
Members will be held in the
Chamber of Commerce room, City Hall,
on MONDAY, 10th May, at 5.15 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
L. S. GREENEILL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 4, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE ORIENTAL COTTON TRADING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

(THE TOYO MENKA KAISHA, LTD.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the above named Company has
been incorporated in Japan under
Japanese Law with a Capital of
Y.35,000,000 for the purpose of carrying
on the business in Cotton, Cotton yarn,
Cotton piece goods and other similar
goods which has hitherto been carried
on by the undersigned and that as
from the 10th April, 1920, all the rights
and liabilities of the undersigned in
connection with the said business and
the benefit and burden of all contracts
and engagements now subsisting in
connection therewith have been taken
over by the above named Company.

The undersigned are the duly
authorised agents of the said Company
to carry on business of the said Company
in the Colony of Hongkong and its
dependencies as from the said date.

THE MITSUI BESSAN KAISHA,
LIMITED.
Agents.
Hongkong, May 5, 1920.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the 47th ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the Society will be held
at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4
Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on
FRIDAY, 21st May, 1920, at Noon,
for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together with
the Statements of Account to 31st
December, 1919, and of declaring
Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Society will be CLOSED from 8th
May to 21st May, both days inclu-
sive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 4, 1920.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the 51st ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the Company will be
held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4,
Queen's Buildings, on FRIDAY, 21st
MAY, 1920, at 12.30 p.m., for the
purpose of receiving the Report of
the Directors together with the State-
ments of Account to 31st December,
1919, and of declaring Dividends,
etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
8th May to 21st May, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 4, 1920.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the 54th ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the Company will be
held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4,
Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on
FRIDAY, 21st MAY, 1920, at 12.45
p.m., for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together with
the Statements of Account to 31st
December, 1919, and of declaring
Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
8th May to 21st May, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 4, 1920.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING will be held at
the Company's Office, St. George's
Buildings, on SATURDAY, 22nd May,
1920, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose
of presenting the Report of the Directors
together with a Statement of Account
to 20th February, 1920, and electing
Directors and Auditors. The TRANS-
FER BOOKS of the Company will be
CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd
May, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, May 4, 1920.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.
Each additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A stenographer typist
for engineering firm. Good
prospects. State previous experience
and salary required.—Box 1190.
c/o "China Mail."

WANTED.—To Purchase a setter
or Pointer PUP (dog) apply
1183 c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance
Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"SEIYO MARU,"
From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU &
JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having
arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby
notified to send in their Bill of Lading
for counter-signature and to take
immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on
Sunday, 2nd May, 1920, at 5 p.m.
will be landed at consignees' risk and
expenses, and delivery must then be
taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on
all cargo remaining undelivered on
Monday, 10th May, 1920, at 5 p.m.
No Fire-Insurance whatever will be
effected.

No claim will be recognised after the
goods have left the Steamer or Godown.
All chafed and damaged cargo will
be landed into the Company's Godown
where they will be examined on
Monday, 10th May, 1920, at 11 a.m.

No claim will be recognised if filed
three weeks after landing of cargo.

Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 3, 1920.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KAZEMBE,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo
are informed that all Goods
are being landed at their risk
into the Hazardous and/or extra-
hazardous Godowns of Holt's
Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godown, and
all goods remaining undelivered after
5th May, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the Undersigned on or
before May 12, 1920, or they will not
be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns
where they will be examined on any
Tuesday or Friday between the hours
of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the
free storage period.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

General Agents.
Hongkong, April 29, 1920.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"BE DORAN,"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may be
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godown, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
11th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Undersigned
on or before the 18th inst or they
will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godown
where they will be examined on the
11th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.
Hongkong, May 5, 1920

Take a "WALLA-WALLA" BOAT
to your ship. "Phone No. 3516.

MOTAR CAR FOR SALE.

One new Willys-Knight, 7 seater,
just arrived, very silent, with nice cover,
extra wire wheels, spot light and all
accessories complete. Owner leaving
the Colony is prepared to sell at cost
price \$3,850. Apply to "WILLYS-
KNIGHT" c/o "China Mail."

FOR SALE.

STAMPS of Hongkong, China, etc.,
in fine condition and reasonable
prices; will send on approval.
"Stamp Topics," a small monthly
stamp paper, copy, cost-free on request.

THEODORE SIDDALL, Shanghai.

MEE CHEUNG

High Class PHOTOGRAPHER.
Ice House Street. Tel. 1013.

Portrait taken in any
Style desired.

Photographic Supplies of
Every description.

TAIYO & CO.

(JAPANESE)
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER

No. 22, Wyndham St.

MUMEYA

Japanese Photographers.

All kinds of Photographic Work done
in latest styles also Passport Photos.

Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Speciality.

No. 22, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 254.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI

KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTARE,
KISHIDA, YOSHINOYARI,
HOJO, YAMASAKI, SATO, SHIN-
NEW, KANADA, BIRAI, KANIYA-
MADA, AND OYUBARI.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—TOKYO.

Branches and

Representatives:—

Nagasaki, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Moji,
Kure, Kobe, Osaka, Tsuruga, Nagoya,
Yokohama, Tokyo, Hakodate, Muroran,
Otsu, Vladivostok, Peking, Tientsin,
Dairen, Tsingtau, Kwantung, Hankow,
Singapore, Batavia, London, Paris,
New York and Seattle.

Cable Address:—IWASAKISAL.

Agents:—A. I. A. E. C. 4th Ed.

Western Union and Bentley.

The Mitsubishi Marine

Agencies for:—Fire Insurance Co.

The Osaka Marine &
Fire Insurance Co.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. SATO, Manager.

No. 14, Pedder Street, HONGKONG.

CLEVELAND

MOTORCYCLE

THE MOTOR CYCLE

WITH THE WORM

DRIVE.

WE WANT TO SHOW

YOU THIS REMARKABLE

MACHINE.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

25, Des Vaux Road, Central.

Tel. 27.

GARAGE, KOWLOON.

Tel. K 417.

DECIMAL COINAGE.

(Continued from page 2.)

In a passage relating to the Im-
perial aspect of the matter, the Com-
mittee observe: "While each of our
witnesses concerned with the finance
of commerce with British Dominions
saw disadvantage in one or other of
the proposed decimal schemes, none
of the suggested any disadvantage
from the Imperial point of view in
the existing system. We infer from
the inability of three important
banks carrying on business in British
Dominions overseas to accept our
invitation to give evidence, and from
the divergence of view among the
members of the Overseas Banks Asso-
ciation which prevented them from
furnishing a collective opinion that
there is no reason to suppose that
our system is considered to be an
obstacle to closer relations within the
Empire."

THE MINORITY REPORTS.

The first minority report is signed
by Lord Southwell, Mr. Harold Cox,
Mr. Theodore McKenna, and Mr.
C. C. Vyle. This contains the fol-
lowing: "The primary case for
decimal coinage can be stated in a
sentence. All our arithmetic is based
on a decimal notation, and therefore
it is clearly a convenience to be able
to make our monetary calculations
on the same decimal basis. The fact
that the great majority of witnesses
from all classes did desire a change
from the present system and only a
trifling number from any class
objecting to any change is a very
vital factor in pressing for a change.
There is no evidence as all of any
"hostility" on the part of any sub-
stantial majority of the masses of the
people.

"The real difficulty in changing
the value of the penny arises from
the question of industrial insurance
and friendly society payments and,
to a lesser extent, National Health
Insurance payments. As regards
the industrial premiums and friendly
society payments there would be
considerable trouble in altering exist-
ing premium and the corresponding
benefits to be received by the insured.
The offices naturally do not
desire to undertake the necessary
work, but it is evident that
with the decreasing value
of the penny there could be readily
devised a method by which the
insured would find it so much to
their advantage to obtain increased
benefits for the payment of 5 mills
instead of 4 1/6 mills (the value of
the present penny) that, with the
goodwill of the offices, the change
could be voluntarily carried out,
without loss to the offices and with
due consideration for the insurance
agents and the insured. Health in-
surance payments being statutory
can be adjusted by statute, and are
now, it is believed, in process of
revision and could readily be revised
on a mill basis.

"In our opinion it would be
advantageous to this country from
the point of view of both home and
overseas trade to adopt a system of
decimal coinage. That it should be
adopted without waiting for further
inquiry as to the desirability of
adopting a metric system of weights
and measures, as, if at any time this
country obtained such a system the
advantages of decimal coinage would
be even more apparent. That of the
decimal systems proposed that based
on the £ (on the lines of the South-
west Bill) is the most desirable, and
that the difficulties suggested in
altering the nominal value of the
penny are exaggerated and could be
readily overcome."

There is a second minority report,
signed by Lord Leverhulme, Mr.
George Hayhurst, and Captain Albert
Smith. They dissociate themselves
entirely from any proposal having
the pound sterling or sovereign as its
basis, and recommend instead a
decimal system of coinage having
the present halfpenny as its basis
with one hundred halfpennies to be
called a Royal as the unit. The
coins they recommend would then
be as under: 100 halfpennies (silver),
1 Royal; 50 halfpennies (silver), half
Royal; 25 halfpennies (silver), quarter
Royal; 10 halfpennies (silver); 5 half-
pennies, nickel bit; 1 halfpenny,
bronze halfpenny.

In a reservation to the report of
the majority, Lord Ashton of Hyde
and Mr. Charles Godfrey say:
"While we entirely agree that no
change in our currency system is
desirable at present, we are unwilling
definitely to reject the idea of a
possible adoption of a decimal system
in the future. For home purposes
our present currency system is
adequate—perhaps even better than
a decimal system, but a decimal
system would bring us more
into line with other nations, would
in our opinion benefit foreign trade,
and, more important still, would
greatly facilitate the adoption of a
metrical system of weights and
measures in this country. We hold
that a reform of our weights and
measures is sufficiently important to
justify an alteration to a decimal
system of coinage if it can be reached
without too great inconvenience to
the public."

FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in
the back, rub the parts with
Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day,
massaging with the palm of the hand
for five minutes at each application.
Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly
with this ointment and band it on over
the rest of pain. For sale by all
Ch. chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT.

For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents
UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.

THE HOTEL ASIA

WEST BUND, CANTON.

The highest building in Canton affording a
panoramic bird's eye view of the whole
city and suburbs.

Large and airy rooms, Elevators, Electric Lights and Fans installed.
Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard
room, Roof Garden, Cinematograph Theatre and every modern
convenience provided.

Special monthly and family rates can be
arranged on application to

THE SUN CO., LTD.,
Proprietors.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES,
Kodak and Kodak Films, &c., &c.
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
No. 174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

**NEW YORK'S
LEADING HOTELS**

JOHN MEE BOWMAN, PRESIDENT

COMMODORE	BILTMORE
MANHATTAN	BELMONT
MURRAY HILL	ANSONIA

This group repre-
sents every type of
first-class hotel,
all of which are
centrally located.

THE BON TON.

LADIES' TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

CHINESE PONGEE, CREPE AND OTHER

SILK AND PIECE GOODS, OUR SPECIALTY.

Main Store and Showrooms . . . 37, Queen's Road Central.

Tailoring Department . . . 1, 3, & 5, Chiu Lung Street.

'PHONE 928. CABLE "BONTON."

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild
leaf tobacco and

ROBERT PORTER & CO'S BULL DOG BRAND GUINNESS' STOUT

PINTS per case of 8 dozen \$26.50
per dozen \$3.35
SPLITS per case of 12 dozen \$28.00
per dozen \$2.35

SOLE AGENTS:—
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

SEE WINDOWS
FOR
SPECIAL DISPLAY
OF
CARPETS AND RUGS.
NEW "ANGLO-ORIENT"
designs in large variety.

BIRTHS.

PEREIRA.—On April 27, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. V. F. Pereira, a son.
WRENCH.—On April 28, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Wrench, a son.

MARRIAGES.

SHIELDS—STEVENSON.—On March 9, at Edinburgh, Charles Hope Shields, Commissioner of the Chinese Postal Service, to Peggy Stevenson.
PROBART—COLLIS.—On April 27, at Hongkong, William George Probart of Calcutta, to Elsie Collis, Changchow.

DEATH.

SMITH.—On March 31, at his residence "Shalimar," Ayer, John Carrick Smith, late of Nagasaki, Japan, in his 79th year.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1920.

WHO KNOWS THE MAILS?

Sometimes we envy the methodical person, the sort of man who always has string, and stamps, and wrappers, and sealing-wax where he can at once put his hand on them. Such a man knows when the next mail is going anywhere, and just how much the postage will be, and all that sort of thing. As often as not he has a set of postal scales. In all such ways he is an admirable person, and a very helpful acquaintance; but whether he has a soul, or is happy, or how he lives his caynre, we do not and probably never will know. For us, when we have anything to post, we leave it lying about until we meet some wrapping paper and string. Then one day we expect to be passing the post-office, and we take it out with us under our arm, and we leave it under the table at the restaurant, and forget all about it. Sometimes we see the board outside the Post Office, that is supposed to tell the public where mails are being sent to, and when. It is about as

ADVERSARIA.

Following the writing of our last fantasy of lunatics and kings there came the "dreaming lady" bearing in her hands "The Candle of Vision" by "A.E." a queer book that is dedicated to that "best of companions," James Stephens. Such books are difficult to explain without the cue provided in our meditations of yesterday. Moreover, explanations would be gratuitous impertinence in most cases. In this it is sure that we will be asked to say what we think of it, and when the lady of dreams asks, there are only two possible answers available, one honest, the other not. One would be to look soulfully happy, posing like an "illiterate student of Science and Health with Key," and murmuring that it is "sweet." The other would be to explain it. To explain it we must discourse further, and less pleasantly, on the psychology of Make-believe.

Any unspoiled child will tell a trust-pretension, worthy adult that to pretend properly you must forget that you are pretending. This, we believe, is what happened to the late artist and poet, "A.E." This gives the tone of sincerity that is lacking in a postur, like Chesterton, and the pose of solemn foolishness that discolors the Celtic imagery of Dunany and Blackwood. As for us, being of the average average, sometimes we remember and talk foolishly, sometimes we forget and talk wisely. Sometimes a light surprise, with healing in its wings, sometimes darkness becomes moribund, and puts on the dress of science. Conscious make-believe puts tongue in cheek, and produces only a vulgar liar. Unconscious make-believe evolves the dreamer, the fanatic, the prophet, the seer, the goader of analysts to scientific intolerance and its rages. Such people aver that a man cannot pretend without awareness. They say, perhaps justly, that the meaning of pretence implies conscious comparison of that which is known to be with that which is pretended. The explanation of the anomaly is that deliberate pretence shades off into conviction very easily and swiftly. A hypnotized person is not consciously pretending. With him, that which is thought to be, metaphysics knock here, asking to be let in, disguised in a domino of logic. Nothing is that is not thought to be, offers itself as a suggestive postulate. We are not at home, however, to such visitors. To-day we entertain exclusively the realities of pretence.

Those who can enter a nursery without bending and condescension—that queer delusion which possesses sane and dignified persons who lack that sense of proportion which would bid them there uncover with reverence, as standing on holy ground—have opportunities to discover the intensely real reality of make-believe. It is not, in the jargon of art criticism, "realism," for that would promote infants to a level higher than any attained by trained eminence. It is not realism; it is reality. If it is not real, reality has no meaning, does not exist. Now, this encourages in the mystic who interprets Jesus mystically the reflection that "for of such is the kingdom of heaven" means much more than it is usually taken to mean. Except ye be as little children, the realities of make-believe are not for you. The high verities of pretence cannot be grasped in your mental climate. You do not belong to the family of holy innocents. You may "help to entertain" the child; you may feel that you are condescending to play a childish game. So perhaps you are, but it is your game, not the child's. That slightly bored soul, dragged back from its real world into your unreal one, condescends to your condescension.

You do it to books as well as to human younglings. You are partial to "quaint" books as you are "fond of children," and your professions, ring as hollow in both cases as your "love" of God. You may "love" a woman in such a way as to look ridiculous. You may "love" some luxury with fervour. But in that other love you are restrained, unemotional, self-controlled, always respectable. Men call you hypocrite; but here also you may be unconscious of pretence. You may be less earnest, but you may be sincere. It may be that this explanation fits puzzling cases like those of Oliver Lodge and Conan Doyle, as well as of Swedenborg and "A.E." In which case, the present reader has been feloniously robbed of his birthright, for it is equal to acquire the clear-cut conception that the spray of the ocean of life, said to be moistening the shores of matter, is nothing more than a reward of auto-hypnosis. It is possible to believe in hypnotism, while refusing to be hypnotized. To be of these elect, you must not only be unaware that you are pretending but also unaware that it is possible to pretend unwarily. This our itch for analysis has now made impossible, so long as you retain the memory of the argument.

"I still believe," "A.E." says "A.E." that the immortal in us has memory of all its wisdom, or, as Keats puts it in one of his letters, there is an "ancestral wisdom in man and we can if we wish drink that old wine of heaven. This memory of the spirit is the real basis of imagination, and when it speaks to us we feel truly inspired and a mightier creature than ourselves speaks through us. I remember how pure, boy and beautiful these imaginations seemed, how they came like crystal water sweeping aside the muddy current of my life, and the astonishment I felt, I who was almost inarticulate, to find sentences which articulated noble and full of melody sounding in my brain as if another and greater than I had spoken them; and how strange it was a little later to write without effort verse, which some people still think has beauty, while I could hardly, because my reason had then no mastery over the materials of thought, pen a prose sentence intelligently. I am convinced that all poetry is, as Emerson says, first written in the heavens, that is, it is conceived by a self deeper than appears in normal life, and when it speaks to us or tells us its ancient story we taste of eternity and drink the Soma juice, the elixir of immortality."

In plain words, in PLAIN words, a mere amusements, a hand-let of the planchette or ouija board, a stenographer employed by a timeless intellect of which the normal mind is the feeble dimming of an echo. This gives the quoted claim the semblance of true modesty and humility, whereas in all such cases, where such claims are made, pathological causes plainly underlie, we are able to diagnose beyond all reasonable doubt the presence of a morbid and inflamed egotism, and to prescribe salts or, in extreme cases, flagellation. Such persons persuade themselves they are set apart, they glory in being remarkable, and their itching vanity compels an amount of self-advertisement which is as untrustworthy, as evidence, as advertisement usually is. Then they forget that they began pretending, and become, and are, psychologically sincere. The malingering becomes the "hypochondriac" the romantic becomes the spiritualistic; the amusing becomes the deadly bore. It is analogous with drug addiction. The rosy illusions of wine are desirable and to be praised; the horrors of delirium tremens are to be deplored. Beware of the intellectual delirium at present offering to be fashionable. Humour is the prescribed and saving salts. If your humorist cannot be a spiritualist, neither can he be the "materialist" you scorn, for humour itself is immaterial and from heaven.

"PRESIDENT GRANT" SAILS TO-DAY.

The American troopship "President Grant" with its complement of Czechoslovak soldiers for repatriation to their homes in Europe on board, is scheduled to sail to-day for Singapore. She will call at Singapore, Colombo, Aden, pass through the Suez and call at Trieste where the Czechs will be landed. The future of the ship is uncertain, she being in the same status as the other ex-Hamburg-American Liner "American," which left here a few days ago.

Blake's Pier was filled with Czechs boarding launches to be taken on board the ship, after having made their last few purchases, notably of bananas, before leaving Hongkong.

Owing to the inability of our representative to understand the language, he was unable to get a parting declaration from any of the Czechs. A British sergeant, who was present on the pier, and who had served in the vicinity of Omsk in Siberia with this same regiment, said they were excellent fighters, and went through most unbelievable hardships in Siberia. He said some of the Czechs were already complaining of the heat but that he told them it wasn't a "marker" to the heat they would undergo in the Red Sea. With so many men, about five and a half thousand cramped on board the ship, big though the "President Grant" is, the discomfort will be very great.

It is quite likely that the experiences of most soldiers during the last war, and during the demobilization period following, will be enough to discourage recruitment and conscription for war purposes for some time to come.

The Czechs bore a large part of the war burden bravely and deserve the full credit of having surprised all the world by their fighting ability and fortitude in enduring hardships.

SPECIAL CABLES

JEWISH CLUB AT SHANGHAI.

NEW BUILDING SET AFIRE.

[China Mail Special.]
SHANGHAI, May 6.
The new Jewish club, nearing completion, has been seriously damaged by fire. Malicious arson is strongly suspected. The club originated in the munificence of Kadoorie.

HOW WE ALL ENVY HIM.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, May 6.
Mr. Lopes of Hongkong won the first prize in the Shanghai Champions sweep, which was the record amount of \$127,000.

STRAITS COMPULSORY SERVICE.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, May 4.
The bill providing for compulsory service in the Straits Settlements has passed its third reading.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 4s. 7½d.

Today's return of notifiable disease is a blank.

A male Chinese has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to his legs, alleged to have been received by being knocked down by a motor car in Praya West last evening. His condition is not considered serious.

The first prize in the Shanghai Derby sweep, amounting to \$127,358 comes to Hongkong, the winning ticket, No. 3881, being held by Mr. Lopes of the Tramway Company. The ticket was purchased in Shanghai by Mr. Lopes' brother and in addition to himself there are two other shareholders.

Two exchange brokers it is rumoured were caught in a lift between two storeys of an office building, at a busy time, and held prisoners for a half hour before the lift could again be set going. It is understood that the conversation of the two brokers, on that occasion, was not of a financial nature.

Chung Tau Tai, a boatwoman, reports that while her passenger boat, with a crew of four, was in the harbour at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, it was caught in a squall and capsized opposite No. 3 Kowloon Godown wharf. She and a girl were rescued by a steam launch owned by the Blue Funnel line. Her sister-in-law and her four-year old child were drowned. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

We are asked to inform those attending the entertainment at the R. A. Theatre on Friday and Saturday as to the means of getting to Victoria Barracks: (1) From Queen's Road level: Up Seven and Sixpenny Hill (in front of Wellington Barracks). (2) From the Lower Peak Tram Station level: The road between Murray Barracks and the Detention Barracks leads straight to the theatre. There will be a richer stand outside the Detention Barracks.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, an American named Thomas Lanier, a mess man on board the U. S. Troopship "President Grant," was charged at the instance of Inspector Kent of No. 2 Police Station with being drunk and incapable in Queen's Road East last night. The Inspector said the defendant, who was helplessly drunk, was brought to the station in a ricksha. The defendant admitted the offence, and asked his Worship to give him a chance to rejoin the ship which sails this afternoon. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

THE BISHOP'S DEPARTURE.

Bishop and Mrs. Lander were "At Home" at the Helena May Institute yesterday, to bid farewell to their friends prior to leaving the Colony for Home.

The Hon. M. H. E. Pollock, K.C., in presenting Mrs. Lander with a silver writing set and the Bishop with a silver salver and a cheque for £500 on behalf of the members of St. John's Cathedral, made reference to the high appreciation felt for the Bishop's ministrations.

Replying Bishop Lander thanked Mr. Pollock and members for their gifts. He would carry away with him many pleasant memories of Hongkong. He had hesitated about coming to Hongkong in 1907, but accepted the offer because Bishop Hoare had indicated him as his successor.

Bishop and Mrs. Lander received a blackwood tray inlaid with silver on a stand, and a cheque from members of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

VIRTUE BY VIOLENCE!

The tendency of the world today is against the use of physical force, in affairs both private and public, except when absolutely necessary and, despite the physical violence of the great war, or perhaps because of them, the world now looks askance upon the man who expounds the doctrine of physical force, even though the wielder of the weapon insists, like the parent of the unwilling child, that he is acting for our own good. In fact the whole idea of violence, whether moral or physical, the reform by order ideas, prohibition by moral violence secured against the population of a vast nation in the time of their distress, must be repugnant to most of us. It is abhorrent to the British, as well as it must be abhorrent to the American, or any other nationality of liberty-lover.

Virtue of this brand, if indeed it can "correctly" be classed as such, brought about by deceit and moral violence, is a kind of virtue which we may well decline to practise. When underhand and violent methods are necessary to enforce it, an idea of this kind ceases to be a virtue and becomes a national curse.

We Britons must not fall ourselves to sleep with the fond delusion that whatever may have taken place in America, cannot take place in our own nation. The methods of the advocates of prohibition in Great Britain are on a par with those used in America in critical times by the same element which brought about the premature interference in the European war which is the principal cause of the present distrust of each other of former friends, the conditions of unrest, and the whole of the internecine strife which is being carried on throughout the greater part of unhappy Europe.

Better, far better would it have been, even for our enemies as well as ourselves, if the Allies had been free to carry on the end!

An article in an American publication, the *World's Work*, although written for a different purpose, furnishes extracts which illustrate how the hands of the Allies were tied, in time of greatest distress, by means of moral violence:—

"In the fall of 1918, when the Allied Armies and ours (America's) had the German forces in full retreat, the President opened negotiations with the Germans, over the heads of the Allies, without consulting any of the countries with whom we (the Americans) were co-operating."

"Colonel House, representing the President, laid the proposals (of the President) before the Entente leaders."

"Under the thinly veiled threat of making a separate peace (with Germany) unless they (the Allies) agreed to his (the President's) terms—the fourteen points and various other speeches of the President—the Entente agreed to accept them as the basis of settlement. They did it hurriedly and under pressure, but the moment they did it the settlement was bedevilled beyond all hope of rapid solution."

The result of the premature enforcement of peace by President Wilson and his small, and unrepresentative-of-America following, which following has been voted out of office as rapidly as opportunity for the general public to express its wishes at the voting polls has been afforded, we well know. Peace by Threat! Pretence of Peace when there is no Peace! Failure to carry on to the logical conclusion—Unconditional Surrender! To this unsuccessful effort to enforce peace by means of moral violence we are indebted for the chaos of present days!

Before and during the war America was our food depot. In the interval employed in training troops to cross the Atlantic, food conservation in America was rigidly insisted upon—economy in use, as well as vastly increased production. The matter of making every sacrifice to alleviate the hunger of war-torn Europe was ever held before the eyes of the American people as the greatest of all virtues.

A discredited political party in America, a party which had been the laughing stock of national politics for generations, a party which was an unrepresentative-of-America clique of amateur politicians and social reform proselytes, taking advantage of the absence of the most virile men of that nation in the ranks of the army, or of their engrossment in civilian war activities, succeeded in fastening the "rider" onto urgently needed food legislation which brought about prohibition. The proposition, as put to the American Congress and people, was "Vote for the bill as amended, which includes prohibition, or else we 'Prohibitionists' will cause the whole legislation to fall through and let Europe starve." That is the truth of prohibition in America in a nutshell! Virtue by moral violence again! That the American people are repenting of their bad bargain, acceded to in time of national distress, there is no doubt. Indications daily point to their discontent.

Similar methods are being used in Great Britain to-day, by the same type of people who fostered an unwelcome prohibition upon America. The time will come, if we permit the agitation to go on unchecked, when we will be "hard" up when for some reason or other, which cannot be foreseen, Doctor Pussy-Foot Johnson, or his prototype, will be

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS AND M.C.O.s.

The list of those proposed for commissions and other ranks of the new Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps is now posted at Headquarters. The force now numbers about 220 men. The nominations and dates of balloting are as follows.

RESERVE COMPANY.
Lieutenant: M. S. Northcote and G. M. Dodwell.
Sergeants: J. E. A. Bullock and A. M. Thornhill.
Corporals: H. C. Sandford, J. H. Oxberry, F. A. Wells, F. L. Cooke, W. J. Hatter.
Lance Corporals: J. A. Lyon, J. H. Oxberry, J. Macdonald.
Friday, May 14, 6.15 p.m. at Headquarters.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.
Lieutenant: A. Murdock.
Sergeant: W. Brackenridge.
Corporal: J. B. Walter.
Lance Corporals: A. E. Wright, C. F. Mason, H. W. Peiley.
Wednesday, May 12, 6.15 p.m. at Headquarters.

ENGINEER COMPANY.
Lieutenants: A. Langston, W. Russell, R. M. Smith and A. E. Wright.
Sergeants: G. H. M. Bannerman, R. R. Wood, R. J. Everest, J. H. Kynoch, E. W. Gardiner.
Corporals: V. D. Sorby, R. S. Vergette, W. G. Fitzgibbon, W. J. Eldridge, R. J. Everest, A. Langston, G. H. M. Bannerman, A. W. Tickle.
Lance Corporals: T. G. F. Fleming, L. Brewer, A. Tickle, A. G. Warren, F. P. Lanfesty, C. J. Poole, F. H. Dillon, T. B. D. J. Brown.
Tuesday, May 11, 6.15 p.m. at Headquarters.

ARTILLERY COMPANY.
Lieutenants: J. S. McCann and M. L. Railton.
Sergeants: B. W. Bradbury, M. Manuk, C. E. Frith, L. S. Greenhill.
Corporals: M. L. Railton, A. J. J. Martin, L. S. Greenhill, J. L. McPherson, B. W. Bradbury, E. H. R. O. Farrell, A. B. Purves.
Bombardiers: A. B. Purves, J. M. Jack, H. S. Rouse, C. E. Frith, M. L. Railton, T. Bateman, R. L. Moncrieff, A. J. W. Foster.
Monday, May 10, 6.15 p.m. at Headquarters.

INFANTRY.
Company Commander: G. E. Stewart (six proposals).
Lieutenants: F. C. Hall, G. G. Wood.
Sergeants: T. P. M. Bevan, R. C. Wiltchell, F. Meade, W. H. Edmonds, C. Bond.
Corporals: A. Grimes, F. Meade, M. Millington, M. M. F. Lobel.
Lance Corporals: P. S. Cassidy, F. A. Perry, G. H. Haskett, E. R. Dovey, E. F. Aucutt.
Thursday, May 13, 6.15 p.m. at Headquarters.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.
Sergeant: G. C. Moxon.
Corporal: H. B. L. Dowling.
Thursday, May 13, 6.15 p.m. at Headquarters.

SCOTTISH COMPANY.
Lieutenant: J. H. Gordon.
Sergeant: T. W. Hill.
Corporals: J. Ralston, J. M. McHutchon.
Lance Corporals: A. G. Simpson, D. J. Purves, W. J. Crawford.
Thursday, May 13, 6.15 p.m. at Headquarters.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.
A Eurasian lad who recently arrived in the Colony from Batavia, was this morning brought before Mr. N. L. Smith. The Police said the defendant was wanted in Batavia on a charge of embezzlement of 9,000 guilders belonging to his employers in Batavia. A remand was applied for pending the arrival of extradition papers from Java. The case was remanded for a week.

come emboldened to hold the pistol of moral violence against the temple of John Bull and say—"Agree, or I'll fire!" We may laugh at it now, we may say, "They will never take the British workingman's beer away from him," even as in America the slogan was mouthed, "No beer, no work," but unless we take prompt action and scotch the blaze in the beginning, we will be face to face, before we can realize it, with the same thing as America. Virtue (if Prohibition be virtue) by violence! So much for British, American, or any other brand of liberty!

If we believe that prohibition is a bad piece of legal enactment for the nation, let us act, and not be cowed, nor tricked, into acquiescence in a proposed law which is nationally repulsive.

Even as we would not permit the physical violence of Prussian tyranny to lord it over us in 1914, so let us not permit moral violence—Virtue by Violence—to hold sway over us now.

CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY.

DESPONDENCY is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

POLES AND BOLSHIEVS.

LONDON, May 4.

Press criticisms of the attitude of the allies towards the Polish offensive were voiced in Parliament this afternoon by Col. Wedgwood Benn, who suggested that the government should refer the question of the Polish advance to the League of Nations under Article Eleven of the covenant. Mr. Bonar Law replying, emphasised that the government was unable to advise countries adjoining Russia with regard to their course towards the Soviet government or to accept responsibility for their actions. The government was at present unprepared to adopt such a suggestion. He pointed out that this was not the beginning of a new war. There had been no cessation of hostilities between the Poles and Bolshievists. Article Eleven laid down that the League could act if it thought it wise and effective.

The fall of Kieff is not yet confirmed, nevertheless the Poles are undoubtedly forging ahead most rapidly. The Bolshievists significantly admit that after the fighting near Fastoff they are retiring to new positions. At present it appears the Polish and Ukrainian objective is the line along the Dvina, Dnieper, and Dvinsk to Kherson, in view of reconquering the Ukraine and obtaining a satisfactory basis for peace discussions. It is stated that the Polish army numbers a million and a quarter. Although ill-equipped they are fired with patriotism for their new republic. They were recently largely clothed from American stores. Hospital arrangements are practically non-existent.

SINN FEIN HUNGER STRIKERS.

LONDON, May 4.

The *Westminster Gazette*, commenting on a *Morning Post* article, says that until British ministers are transformed into Prussian junkers they will never bear the responsibility for the death, even self-inflicted, of men who for the most part are untried and unconvicted.

OIL COMPANIES.

SHELL AND ROYAL DUTCH.

LONDON, May 4.

The *Times* understands that negotiations are progressing for making the Shell Transport and Trading Company a purely British concern, with the view of enabling the company more actively to participate in the development of the oilfields of Mesopotamia and other parts of the empire. It says the close alliance of the shell company and the Royal Dutch group has been the factor of all discussions in the question of its participating in such development. It emphasises the view that in view of the powerful interests involved, and the great national importance of oil, these arrangements must be most closely scrutinised publicly. In connection with the above, it is noteworthy that the Shell company claims to hold Turkish concessions in regard to Mesopotamian oilfields.

REPARATIONS.

LONDON, May 4.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer states he is preparing reparations claims, whereof an admitted amount is notifiable to Germany by the reparations commission, before May 1 next for discharge within thirty years. The government would set aside from the first reparation received, \$5,000,000 for payments in certain cases to private individuals on account of losses for which there might be claim for reparation, although no legal claim might exist.

PIGS AS MILITARY TARGETS.

TROOPS TRAINED BY JAPANESE COLONEL BANZAI.

PEKING, April 25.

Yesterday the foreign military attaches in Peking, together with representatives of the various Legation Guards and members of the Press, accepted the invitation of General Chu Tung-feng, commander of the first division of the Frontier Defence Force, to witness field operations in the neighbourhood of Shaho. Though the operations were not on an extensive scale, they were exceedingly interesting. Their chief value perhaps lay in the suggestion of even greater possibilities than were capable of demonstration within the limitations which had to be imposed yesterday, and it is safe to say that the military onlookers, men with experience of the war, were impressed with all that they saw.

The operations were carried out by a picked detachment of 200 men drawn from the various regiments. The scene was very simple. Targets set up in a valley in Chiu Li-shan represented enemy artillery, while some distance in front of this were figure targets which represented the enemy infantry. The attack began at four a.m. It was not particularly intense inasmuch as the firing of the field guns was regulated by the arrangement which gave practice to several teams. In due course the targets were demolished. This being tantamount to the silencing of the enemy artillery, the big guns were then directed on the enemy infantry, while good practice was made by the infantry, which moved up into position and effectively used their rifles.

A feature of their target practice was that a number of pigs were provided as living targets. They were tethered to stakes in the ground, which gave them about twenty feet of free movement. Eight pigs were killed by direct hits. Censor Aro was

Two new Launches are being built for the "WALLA-WALLA" Boat. Phone No. 3816.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. A. E. LOWE ELECTED.

As the result of an election of little interest and less excitement, Mr. A. E. Lowe, who was opposed by Mr. T. F. Hough, has been elected to represent the Justices of the Peace on the Hongkong Legislative Council during the five months that the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., will be absent from the Colony. Of the 141 voters on the roll, many of whom are absent from the Colony, less than half voted.

Polling took place at the Supreme Court yesterday and both candidates, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Dr. Sanders, Mr. Justice Wood, and Mr. C. D. Melbourne, were present when the poll was declared by Mr. R. O. Hutchison, the returning officer, who was assisted by Major Wilson.

The figures for the election were—

Mr. A. E. Lowe 40
Mr. T. F. Hough 26

Majority for Mr. Lowe... 14
Votes polled 66
Informal 2
Number on roll 141

The successful candidate was heartily congratulated.

sounded just before noon, and the General and his staff, accompanied by the foreign guests, proceeded to Tongshan, where an excellent dinner was served in the Hotel. General Chu afterwards proposed the health of the foreign guests and invited them freely to express their opinions regarding what they had seen that day.

Major-General Higashi, Japanese Military attaché, in reply, complimented the commanding officer on the skill of the officers and the bearing officers and the bearing of the men, which he described as highly creditable.

His remarks were translated into Chinese by Colonel Banzai, the Japanese officer responsible for the training of these troops, into English by Dr. J. C. Ferguson, who added his own compliments, and into French by Mr. Lenox Simpson, different nationalities were represented in the gathering. A group photograph concluded the proceedings.

LIFT DIFFICULTIES.

Much trouble is being experienced by tenants in office buildings wherein the new lift boys are being trained, in getting in and out of the lifts. The present boys do not seem at all apt in picking up their new vocation, and around the entrances of some of the buildings congregate a small throng of idlers, presumably in their ranks some of the displaced lift boys, who view the misdeeds of the new chaps with high glee.

In addition the new lift boys, being unacquainted with most of the tenants, are unable to give directions to strangers who ask for them, a particular annoyance as many of the buildings are without complete directories of the tenants in their lower hallways.

A *China Mail* reporter visited the Prince's Building to interview the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., before his leaving the Colony, Mr. Pollock being a passenger on the "Empress of Russia," to-day. On being informed that Mr. Pollock had just gone down in the lift, and was going direct to Blake Pier to board a launch, the reporter rang up the lift, but upon its arrival to where he was waiting, the new lift boy was unable to stop it, and under his unskilled guidance the lift bobbed up and down at an alarming rate, missing the stop by a couple of feet on each try. Having been ordered to take care of himself, the reporter decided not to con'gratulate his precious bones to the tender mercies of this particular lift boy and walked it, missing Mr. Pollock at the pier, by a nose, the launch just leaving when he arrived.

From observation of the actions of some of the lift boys in operation, the writer is convinced that they have not been properly instructed in the handling of them, and it will be best, for employers concerned to pay attention to this detail before any accidents occur. One boy, in particular, was seen to start and stop the car by pulling the rope toward himself, causing it to brake against the side of the outlet, a wrong method, as by doing this the operator loses the feel of the rope and cannot tell by touch when the rope has ridden off its track.

A SMART CONSTABLE.

Two Chinese were this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with stealing a purse containing \$90, from another Chinese at the Wo Ping Theatre last night. The complainant said he did not know his pocket had been picked until some one called out "A purse has been stolen." He put his hand in his pocket, and found his purse was gone. A Chinese constable afterwards brought it to him. The constable said he saw the two defendants counting the money, and suspecting them, arrested them. His Worship: I fail to see how you came into the case. Were you on duty at the theatre?

Constable: Oh, yes, I am always on duty.

His Worship: Always on duty at the theatre?

Constable: I am always on duty near the theatre, when a show is on. (Laughter.)

The first defendant said he picked up the purse from the floor of the theatre, and said aloud to himself, "Oh, I have found a purse. I am sure there is money in it." The second defendant heard him, and walking up to him said "You have no business to handle that purse, hand it over." As the second defendant was obviously not the owner of the purse, he refused to surrender it. They were quarrelling when the constable came.

The second defendant said he saw the first defendant pick up the purse, and going up to him, he said, "You must not take anything from Hongkong. You are not a native of this country." His intention was to recover the purse from the first defendant and hand it to the manager of the theatre.

His Worship said there was nothing to prove that the purse was actually taken from the complainant's pocket, by either of the defendants. He had no option but to discharge them. The purse was ordered to be returned to the complainant.

A SNATCHER CAUGHT.

A Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with snatching a purse containing \$20 from a "companion" in Jervis Street. The complainant said he was walking along Jervis Street with several friends yesterday afternoon, when the defendant came up to him and snatched the purse, which he was carrying in his breast pocket. Witness gave chase, and the defendant passed the purse to an accomplice who ran away with it. When witness eventually caught the thief he was pounced on by several men and assaulted. The defendant said it was a case of mistaken identity. He was passing by when the complainant was being assaulted, and curious to know what the trouble was about, stopped and looked on. Inspector Cushman, who prosecuted, said that no fewer than five snatching cases took place in the central district yesterday. Remarking that this case amounted to one of highway robbery, the Magistrate passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour.

SHANGHAI RACES.

The results of the third day of the Shanghai Spring Race Meeting follow: THE GREAT NORTHERN STAKES. Mr. Robson's The Dancing Bird (Mr. Brand) 1

Mr. John Peel's Sandy (Mr. Johnstone) 2
Messrs. Toeg & Gubbay's Triumph (Mr. Knoll) 3

Time: 1min. 45.3-5secs.
THE RUBICON PLATE. Mr. W. McBain's Langaza (Mr. Vida) 1

Mr. J. P. B. Eastwood's Bachelor Tax (Mr. Johnstone) 2
Messrs. Potts & Hayim's Spartan King (Mr. Crokany) 3

Time: 2mins. 42.4-5secs.
PARI-MUTUEL STAKES. Mr. John Peel's Colinton (Mr. Johnstone) 1

Messrs. Winsome & Hasy's The Eagle (Mr. Hill) 1
Mr. Liddell's Gladiator (Mr. Heard) 2

Mr. Rennick's Rouble (Mr. Slack) 2
Time: 2mins. 11.3-5secs.

THE HANCOCK STAKES. Messrs. Winsome & Hasy's The Merita (Mr. Hill) 1

Messrs. C. G. Mackie & G. H. Wright's Jet (late Charles) (Mr. Johnstone) 2
Captain Bahnsen's Guldberg (Mr. Crokany) 3

Time: 2mins. 35.2-5secs.
THE YANGTZE CUP. Mr. Jeroni's Tawnyland (Mr. Walleimier) 1

Messrs. Toeg & Gubbay's Charing Cross (Mr. Bremner) 2
Mr. Risk's Co-Insurance (Mr. Crokany) 3

Time: 2mins. 04.2-5secs.
THE HANKING CUP. Messrs. Potts & Hayim's Fighting King (Mr. Hill) 1

Messrs. Toeg & Gubbay's Wilson (Mr. Knoll) 2
Mr. Bonar's Sahara (Mr. Grayrigge) 3

Time: 1min. 20.2-5secs.
THE FOCHOW CUP. Messrs. Toeg & Gubbay's Churchill (Mr. Knoll) 1

Mr. Fash's Redskins (Mr. Beith) 2
Messrs. Jackson, Tibbey and Sparke's Wild Irishman (Mr. Brand) 3

Time: 2mins. 44.1-5secs.
THE AMOY CUP.—One mile. Mr. Tedalke's Toc Emma (Mr. Hill) 1

Mr. Bremner's Eastward Ho (Mr. Bremner) 2
Mr. Nugget's Father John (Mr. Vida) 3

Time: 2mins. 05.2-5secs.
THE CHAIYON STEEPSTAKES.—One mile and a quarter. Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's Byland (Mr. Brand) 1

Mr. Campox's ON Bill (Mr. Dalgarno) 2
Messrs. Potts and Hayim's Woodland King (Mr. Vida) 3

Time: 2mins. 37.4-5secs.
THE SWATOW CUP. Mr. Hultzen's Cape Horn (Mr. Vida) 1

Mr. Robson's The Dandy Bird (Mr. Brand) 2
Mr. J. F. Macgregor's Strathmore (Mr. Sorensen) 3

Time: 2mins. 27.3-5secs.
THE NEWCHANG CUP. Mr. Chapro's Calopin (Mr. Heard) 1

Mr. Grayland's Jaunty Jock (Mr. Grayrigge) 2
Mr. Rennick's Bradbury (Mr. Vida) 3

Time: 1min. 34.2-5secs.

A BOGUS COLLECTOR.

A Chinese was charged this morning before Mr. N. L. Smith with obtaining various sums of money by false pretences. The facts of the case, as related by Sergt. Murphy, were that defendant made arrangements with a postman whereby letters addressed to Chinese in Hongkong were to be handed to him, he paying the postman a premium on each letter. The defendant collected these letters on the off chance of finding references to money-lenders which contained no such information were destroyed. In the case of letters containing appeals for money from the country, the defendant would destroy the original and write a new one in which he would give the addressee to hand the money to him for delivery. He was also to receive \$5 for his trouble. Needless to say money thus collected never reached the country. The defendant did this on three occasions. In cases where cheques were used he made false cheques. Last night defendant went to a Chinese firm and producing three letters asked for money. He was suspected and asked to call later. In the meantime the police were informed. On defendant's return he produced the letters in all of which money was asked for, which he requested should be handed to him. Defendant admitted the offence, denying, however, that he was helped by a postman. He had approached a postman on the subject but on his refusing to have anything to do with the scheme, he carried out a system of their of letters from post-boxes. He was close to blame. Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

A BOGUS COLLECTOR.

POST BOXES RIFLED.

A Chinese was charged this morning before Mr. N. L. Smith with obtaining various sums of money by false pretences. The facts of the case, as related by Sergt. Murphy, were that defendant made arrangements with a postman whereby letters addressed to Chinese in Hongkong were to be handed to him, he paying the postman a premium on each letter. The defendant collected these letters on the off chance of finding references to money-lenders which contained no such information were destroyed. In the case of letters containing appeals for money from the country, the defendant would destroy the original and write a new one in which he would give the addressee to hand the money to him for delivery. He was also to receive \$5 for his trouble. Needless to say money thus collected never reached the country. The defendant did this on three occasions. In cases where cheques were used he made false cheques. Last night defendant went to a Chinese firm and producing three letters asked for money. He was suspected and asked to call later. In the meantime the police were informed. On defendant's return he produced the letters in all of which money was asked for, which he requested should be handed to him. Defendant admitted the offence, denying, however, that he was helped by a postman. He had approached a postman on the subject but on his refusing to have anything to do with the scheme, he carried out a system of their of letters from post-boxes. He was close to blame. Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

MR. A. E. LOWE desires to thank his proposer and seconder and the other Justices of the Peace who contributed to his success at yesterday's election by their kind support.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(Barrister Section).

THE PUBLIC IS NOTIFIED that the Trains advertised to leave KOWLOON at 2.30 p.m. and SHUM CHUN at 9.04 p.m. on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY are liable to be CANCELLED in wet weather.

By Order, H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

Kowloon, May 4, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. CAPT. STYR, of Police to sell by Public Auction,

ON FRIDAY,

May 7, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at The Fire Brigade Station, Queen's Road, One Old Fire Engine Frame, Old Manual Pumps, &c.,

Also A quantity of Old Iron, Axles, Springs, Tyres, &c., &c., And A quantity of Old Metal, Leather, Fire Hose, &c.

Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HUGHES, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, May 5, 1920.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from J. W. TAYLOR, Esq., to sell by Public Auction,

on THURSDAY,

May 13, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., within his residence at 135, The Peak, Sundry Household Furniture, &c., &c., therein contained. (Full Particulars from Catalogue) On view from morning of sale. Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers. Hongkong, May 5, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, May 10, 1920,

commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, 6 Duddell Street 125 pieces Brass Rods 4" 63 do 3" 493 do 1" Terms:—Cash on delivery. LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From: SINGAPORE, PENANG & BELAWAN DELI.

THE Steamship "VAN WAERWYCK" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 18th May, 1920, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th May, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents, Hongkong, May 6, 1920.

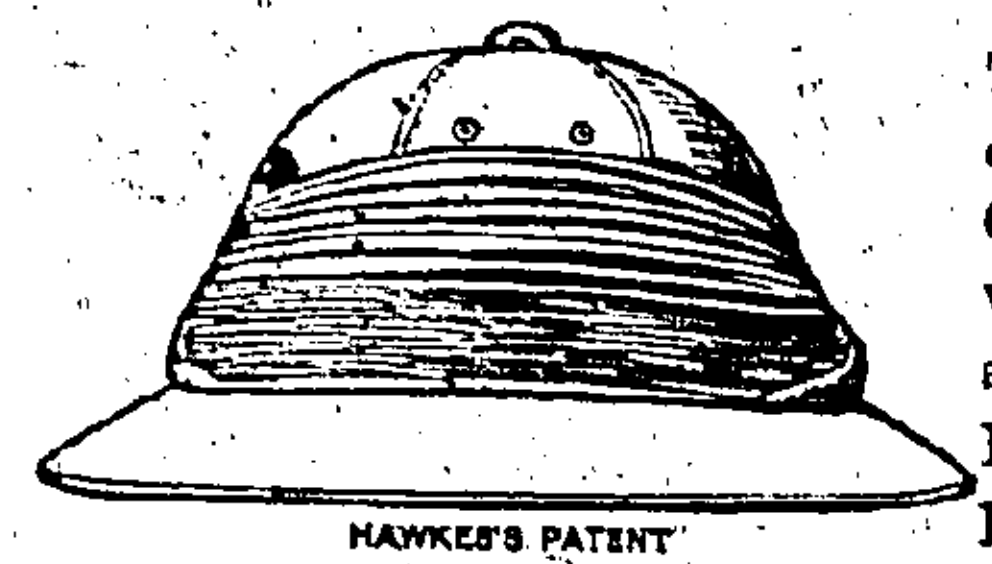
NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. THE HOUSE FOR HATS.

HAWKES' FAMOUS CORK SUN HATS.



The Special Feature of this HAT is this Cushion fitting which conforms to any Shape head. Finished with Leather Binding.

neat Puggaree and Chin Strap.

Smart Shape and Absolutely Water Proof.

Stocked in No. 1 & No. 2, Quality.

Price - - - \$9.00 & \$11.00 Each.

Tress & Co.'s Light Weight Cork Hats.

Extremely Light and Fashionable Shape with Perfect and Positive Ventilator which combines both Comfort and Ease. \$7.50 EACH.

COLUMBIA

New Records Received.

A6054	Good Morning Mr. Zip-Zip, A Little Bit Of Sunshine,	Fox Trot	Marconi Bros.
A5851	Pretty Baby, Walkin' The Dog,	One Step	Princes Band.
A2387	Waterston, Over There, Smiles,	One Step	Fox Trot, Fullers Novelty Orchestra
A2578	Missouri,	Waltz	Fullers Novelty Orch.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 1322.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have this day REMOVED our GARAGE to No. 161, Des Vœux Road Central, (next to Sincere Co., Ltd.)

BREEZY GARAGE, Phone 2492.

Hongkong, April 3rd, 1920.

GENUINE OREME SIMON, AND POUDEUR SIMON.

STOCKS OF THESE FAMOUS FACIAL PREPARATIONS JUST RECEIVED FROM FRANCE.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY. 14, Queen's Road Central. Telephone No. 1877.

TANSAN

received the highest award

A GOLD MEDAL

from a committee of critical judges at the

Anglo-Japanese Exhibition

which testifies to its excellency and purity.

Beware of bogus imitations. No Tansan is genuine unless the label bears the name of

J. OLIFFORD-WILKINSON.

Unrivalled as a drink. Mixes well with Wines, Spirits of Milk.

Tansan raises the spirits and excites sanguine anticipation, even as a flagon of wine exhilarated the monks of old.

For the good old time of orders grey Would have waived the flagon of wine away And consoled himself as any man can With bubbling, sparkling, cool Tansan.

Tansan can be obtained at all first class Hotels, Bars and Clubs in the Far East.

SOLE AGENTS—GANDE, PRIOR & COMPANY, LTD. Tel. No. 123. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS—

To Macao daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)
From Macao daily at 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 6 p.m.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Manakoa, or from Messrs. Tiao, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.
FOR NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing about end of May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE
S.S. "AFRICA"

Sailing about 31st May.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "RIJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 13th May.

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 9th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.
Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to South AFRICAN
PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA.
in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1880). SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 516).

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
HAYAMA MARU.....Thursday, 8th May.
HAYRE MARU.....Tuesday, 8th June.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Manzanillo, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

PANAMA MARU.....Friday, 28th May.
SEATTLE MARU.....Middle of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

SIAM MARU.....Tuesday, 11th May.
LOZON MARU.....Saturday, 15th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

UNNAN MARU.....Tuesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

AFRICA MARU (Call Manila).....Saturday, 22nd May.
CHICAGO MARU (Call Manila).....Saturday, 5th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMARUSA MARU.....Sunday, 9th May.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

ROSHU MARU.....Thursday, 6th May.
UNNAN MARU (direct to Takao).....Tuesday, 11th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager. No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO. LTD.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA, SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS.

"YAWA PING".....Sailing on or about.....June 21st.
"VICTORIA".....Sailing on or about.....July 2nd.

(Calling at Port Darwin).

For Passage and Freight apply to—
THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO., LTD.

115 Connaught Road Central. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO RAIL
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO.....SUNNING.....May 7, 11 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK.....SUNNING.....May 8, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK.....SUNNING.....May 21, at 10 a.m.
AMOY, SHANGHAI AND PUKOW.....SUNNING.....May 11, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO.....SUNNING.....May 13, at Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO.....SUNNING.....May 15, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....SUNNING.....May 23, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation and electric light and fans in Saloon and State rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

"KANGKOE LINE"—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"EDMORE".....About May 12th.
"MOONLUM".....About May 20th.
"CROSSKEYS".....About June 8th.

For PORTLAND Direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"COAST".....About May 7th.
"MONTAGUE".....About June 15th.
"WABAN".....About June 23rd.
"ABERDEEN".....About July 10th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:
THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Manakoa.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "DRYDEN"

About MAY 12th.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE"

About JUNE 29th.

Via PANAMA.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONES 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR. HOTEL MANAKOA.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DEPARTURES ABOUT SAILING FOR LOS ANGELES ABOUT
SIS. VINITA.....May 15.....S.S. VINITA.....May 17.
S.S. WEST NIVARIA June 15.....S.S. WEST NIVARIA June 17.
S.S. WEST MONTOP July 15.....S.S. WEST MONTOP July 17.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian overland points; no transshipment en route.

Ships in connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICE:—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BRANCH OFFICES:—Kobe, SHANGHAI, MANILA, SINGAPORE.

HONGKONG OFFICE:—Prince's Buildings, Chater Road.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.

Telephone No. 1023.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers
TENYO MARU.....27th May.
SIBERIA MARU.....13th June.
HIYUO MARU.....17th June.
*PERIA MARU.....5th July.
KOREA MARU.....14th July.
*From Kobe. *On Friday call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO ORIZ, BALBOA,
CALLAO, AERICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers
HIYUO MARU.....14,000 tons.....Leave Hongkong: May 12th.
KIYUO MARU.....12,000 tons.....July 12th.
ANYO MARU.....12,000 tons.....Sept. 9th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific, Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Direct freight service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS via San Francisco, Balboa and the Panama Canal.

Steamers
OHYO MARU.....Leaves Hongkong: May 24th.
For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to
Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER,
King's Building.

Telephone 2474 and 25

SHIPPING

CP & OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Moji") Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS

STEAMERS	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Empress of Japan	May 26	June 18
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Monteagle	June 8	July 2
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 18
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 24	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 31	Nov. 8
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia.....16,550 Tons Reg. Gold \$893
Empress of Japan.....16,550 Tons Reg. Gold \$893
Empress of Asia.....16,550 Tons Reg. Gold \$893

For Rates and other information please apply to
HONGKONG OFFICE. Cable address: GACANPAC.

Telephone 732. Cable address: GACANPAC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (10,000 tons).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"
June 2nd 1920. June 10th 1920. May 23rd 1920.

AN UNPARSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street. Tel. 1234.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW

AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

TELEGRAPH CAPTAIN LEAVING.
HAIKONG.....Capt. W. C. Passmore.....FRIDAY, 7th May, at 2 p.m.
HAIKONG.....Capt. A. H. Stewart.....TUESDAY, 11th May, at 2 p.m.
HAIKONG.....Capt. Ed. Walker.....FRIDAY, 14th May, at 2 p.m.

SWATOW, AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake's Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR HAVANA & NEW YORK

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For STRAITS SAILA.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Or to REISS & Co., Canton. General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"CITY OF COLOMBO".....via Suva.....18th May.
"EURYMACHER".....via Panama.....25th May.
"HOWICK".....via Suva.....27th May.
"TELEMACHER".....via Panama.....10th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

WHY NOT HARNESS THE THAMES?

Now that we are threatened with further increases in the price of coal and oil fuel, it would be well to consider how other resources of natural energy can be tapped in order to help exercise a sorely needed leavening influence in the cost of production.

It is surprising that in these enlightened times no attempt on a large scale is known to have been made to press into service the vast amount of potential energy contained in the daily ebb and flow of the Thames tides.

It may be that this great force of nature has been ignored because it lies at London's very door unthought of, while other sources of power, more elusive and perhaps less adaptable, have had a greater stimulating effect upon scientific and engineering genius. But whatever is the cause of this neglect, the fact remains that we do not seem to have progressed much beyond our first object-lesson in water-power—the watermill.

Most other natural stores of energy have been developed long past the primitive stage, until, in the not very distant future, the country may find that depleted coal and oil supplies will compel attention to the vast possibilities of the hydraulic power which is now running to waste in enormous horse-power volume.

To-day the need for cheap motive power is intensified, and to harness the energy of the Thames and other water-ways where practicable might be no mean contribution towards easing the burden of high prices.

The cheapness of water-power and its ready adaptability have been recognised as far afield in the British Isles, as Ballyshannon, County Donegal, Ireland, where the falls have been utilised in generating electric current. A local tradesman was sufficiently enterprising to erect a small power station, and, as a result, the neighbouring seaside town of Bundoran and a military camp near by have had a constant supply of electricity for lighting and general purposes totally unaffected by varying coal prices. The power derived from this small river—the Erne—is sufficient to light electrically the whole of the county of Donegal, according to engineers who have examined the system.

Cannot London tap the Thames for its store of inexpensive energy—Daily Mail.

THE GERMAN WARSHIPS ALLOTTED TO JAPAN.

SEVEN MEN-OF-WAR ASSIGNED TO NIPPON WITH TONNAGE OF 58,000.

Tokyo, April 17.—In accordance with the Peace Treaty, seven German warships with the aggregate tonnage of 58,000 are allotted to Japan. All of them except for demonstration purposes are being dismantled and negotiations are said to be in progress with British merchants regarding their sale.

For demonstration purposes, Japan has been given the warship "Oldenburg" and the cruiser "Augsburg" together with three destroyers. The "Oldenburg" has a displacement of 22,500 tons, being launched in 1910. She has an armament of twelve 12-in. guns and fourteen 4.9-in. guns. Her speed is 22.2 knots. The cruiser "Augsburg" was launched in 1909. It has a displacement of 4,280 tons with an armament of twelve 4.1-in. guns and four 2.1-in. guns. Her speed is 27 knots.

The battleships "Nassau" and "Ostfriesland" have been given Japan as reparation for her loss sustained. The "Nassau" was launched in 1908. She has a displacement of 18,600 tons with an armament of twelve 11-in. guns, twelve 5.9-in. guns, sixteen 3.4-in. guns. Her speed is 20.7 knots.

The "Ostfriesland" was launched in 1909. Her displacement is 22,500 tons and its armament is twelve 12-in. guns, fourteen 5.9-in. guns, and fourteen 3.4-in. guns. She develops a speed of 22.2 knots.

Mrs. Emily Ainge Tells How Cuticura Healed Eczema

"My baby had very bad itching eczema all over his face. It came on in a kind of rash and it used to irritate him so much that he scratched and then it would spread into big sore eruptions. I had to muzzle his hands at bedtime. I used to get no sleep at night if I touched him so."

"Seeing an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment I thought I would give them a trial. After the first dressing he was a great deal better and I used one tablet of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment which healed him." (Signed) Mrs. Emily F. Ainge, 23, Ticestone Cottage, Ebury, St. John's, England.

Keep your skin healthy by using Cuticura Soap daily for the face, and the Ointment for chafings, pimples, redness or roughness.

Sole U.S. Dispensing Co., 24, N. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sole U.S. Dispensing Co., 24, N. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sole U.S. Dispensing Co., 24, N. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"WALLA-WALLA" LAUNCHES.

Phone No. 3510.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST

INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED

SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
INDIA	6,700	11th May at Noon.	London & Antwerp via Suez Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles.
AFRICA	5,400	11th May	Suez, Colombo & Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
AFRICA	4,700	14th May	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.
INDIA	7,000	20th May	

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
AFRICA	100	22nd May	Sydney via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville & Brisbane.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
AFRICA	7,400	6th May at 11 a.m.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
INDIA	7,400	6th May at 11 a.m.	Kobe.
AFRICA	7,000	16th May	Shanghai and Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Calls at Antwerp.
Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of
P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 9 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 2 ft. will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
for arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
in advance.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Surveyors and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Godard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
ORDERS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No
claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information: Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Raffles Road Central HONGKONG. Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

ATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.
go to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

ASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila)... Saturday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.
ASHIMA MARU... Tuesday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
ASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila)... Wednesday, 30th June, at 11 a.m.

INDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

ASHIMA MARU... Friday, 14th May, at Noon.
ASHIMA MARU... Friday, 28th May, at Noon.
ASHIMA MARU... Friday, 11th June, at Noon.

AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore,
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

ASHIMA MARU... Wednesday, 26th May.
ASHIMA MARU... Suez and Port Said.

ASHIMA MARU (Calling Genoa)... Thursday, 6th May.
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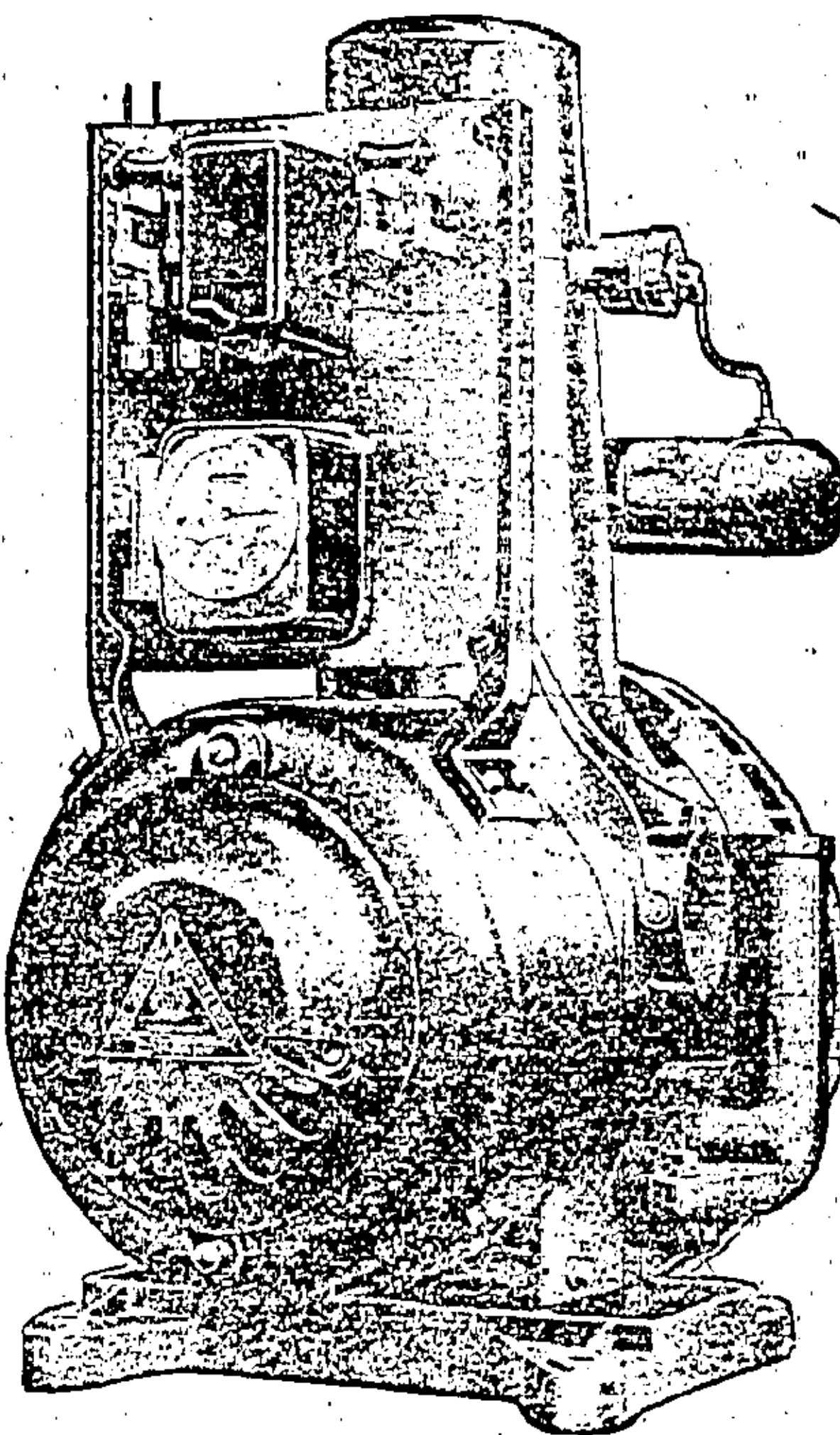
VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

ORIGIN.	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE SHIPPED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan &c.	Tenyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 27th May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Siberia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 19th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 19th May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Equador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 19th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nile	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 19th May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 19th May.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver	Elmore	The Admiral Line	On 19th May.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 22nd May.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Shanghai &c.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd May, at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 23rd May.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 23rd May.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Toyo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd May, at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Manila	Atsuta Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd May, at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Seiryu Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
New York via Panama and Havana	Lucania	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd May.
Portland	Coastal	The Admiral Line	About 7th May.
New York via Panama	Rotterdam	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	End of May.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd May, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Kideropara	P. & O. S.S. & A.L.	On 23rd May, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd May, at 11 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai & Peking	Suifu Maru	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd May, at 11 a.m.
Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon	Tatsumi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd May, at 11 a.m.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Deli	Van Waerwyck	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 23rd May.
Redding via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou	Hai-hing	Douglas, Lapinik & Co.	On 23rd May, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco Direct	Elkhorn	Struthers & Dixon, Inc.	On 23rd May.
Bombay & Colombo	Siam Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
London & Antwerp	Havana Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
London via Singapore, Penang & Cebu	Mishima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd May, at Noon.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Panama Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 23rd May.
Marseilles, London & Antwerp	Nord	P. & O. S.S. & A.L.	On 23rd May.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Unnan Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 23rd May.

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DIVORCE REFORM BILL.

SECOND READING CARRIED.

In the House of Lords the Matrimonial Causes Bill, introduced by Lord Buckmaster, was further considered on the second reading stage. The bill is based on the recommendations contained in the majority report of the Royal Commission on Divorce. At a previous sitting the motion for the rejection of the second reading was moved by Lord Brayke.

The Lord Chancellor said he had to announce that Lord Buckmaster had received a petition signed by 100,000 persons asking that the second reading of the bill should be carried. The view of the Government was that in a matter which had so much perplexed the consciences of individuals it would not be proper to give such direction as was afforded by putting the Whips in charge of the division. Members of the Government would, therefore, speak and vote according to their views.

He associated himself with Lord Buckmaster, who asked whether the authority of the Royal Commission on Divorce was to count for nothing. That commission was composed of the ablest men, and they bestowed upon their task a degree of industry and capacity which had never been exceeded by any commission; and by an overwhelming majority they recommended the conclusions which were now before the House. The bill concerned two topics. The first related to machinery which the Commission recommended. He did not find himself in agreement with those recommendations, and if the bill were given a second reading he would make alternative proposals. He did not agree that the county courts were the proper tribunals to decide these matters, and, to bring divorce within the reach of those who lived in the provinces, he would propose that the matter should come under the jurisdiction of the judges of assize.

Upon the fundamental recommendations he accepted the majority report of the Commission without any qualification whatsoever. The real controversy in the House to-day was what the real controversy had been at any moment during the last 300 years when divorce had been discussed. After all rhetorical devices had been stripped away, the real controversy was between those who believed that marriage was indissoluble for any reason at all, and those who did not hold that view. Lord Phillimore and Lord Parmoor, in saying that marriage was indissoluble, were turning back the clock 300 years. The Act of 1857, far too late, removed the jurisdiction from the Ecclesiastical Courts, a jurisdiction they were ill-fitted to perform. Their view was that marriage was, and ought to be, indissoluble. Towards the end of the seventeenth century it was recognised that by procedure by private Act of Parliament divorce could be obtained on the ground of adultery. That was a method open to the rich alone, and it was a great reproach that a divi-

ing line should be drawn between rich and poor; but from that moment the principle that marriage was, and ought to be, indissoluble disappeared.

SUPERSTITION OF MIDDLE AGES.

Those who advocated the view that marriage was indissoluble did not live in this world, and their arguments were the whisperings of the abandoned superstition of the Middle Ages. Ninety per cent. of the House of Lords, 90 per cent. of the House of Commons, and at least as large a proportion of the population of these islands were agreed that on some grounds marriage ought to be dissoluble. While holding as strongly as anyone that continence was of vital importance to marriage he would yet make this point, by which he must stand or fall, that the spiritual and moral side of marriage were incomparably more important than the physical side. Think of what marriage represented. The memories of the world adventures faced together, headlessly but yet so confidently, the tender comradeship, the sweet associations of parenthood—how much more ought those to count than the bonds by which Nature, in her intelligent telepathy, had contrived to secure the perpetuation of the species. Those who opposed this bill must say that the physical side was the higher, for if they said the physical side was not the higher they were committed to the monstrous paradox that they allowed divorce for a breach of the less important obligation, and denied divorce for a breach of the more important obligation. A breach of that which was higher should be treated by the State as no less grave than a breach of that which was lower.

The woman who was deserted by a husband who had also committed adultery could get relief; but compare the case of the woman who was deserted by a soldier from overseas. She could not identify her husband to prove adultery, and consequently was unable to get relief from the law courts. She was neither wife nor widow, and had fatherless children for the rest of her life. There were thousands, tens of thousands of people in that position. He knew it was not the intention of the opponents of the bill to encourage adultery, but consider the case of a young woman of 22 who was left for the rest of her life by a fugitive husband whom she could never identify. The Archbishop of York had said judicial separation was open to her. It was, he thought, the saddest thing that the Church should support a state of affairs which meant that the only alternative to this bill was a state of judicial separation.

A HOTBED OF VICE.

He was prepared to say that judicial separation, the only alternative to the bill, was a hotbed of vice. They were told that such a woman, of 22 should remain chaste. For two thousand years human nature had resisted, at that age, this cold admonition of the cloisters, and he did not believe that the Supreme Being had set human nature a standard which two thousand years of Christian experience had shown that human nature in its vigorous prime could not support. What happened? Do not let them delude

themselves. It meant that new connections were formed; it meant that, in the overwhelming majority of cases the man or woman so deserted entered into adulterous relations. Was not the Legislature responsible for all these adulterous unions and for the consequences of these adulterous unions? People objected to bringing into the world illegitimate children, and there were thousands of Englishmen and Englishwomen at the prime of their lives, who ought to be contributing to the child strength of the Empire, who were condemned to sterile marriages because they would not bring into the world illegitimate children. These thousands of people were living their lives in circumstances in which they saw no gleam of hope. They asked for mercy and justice.

It was said by the Archbishop of York that mischief would follow the passing of the bill; but it was a question of degree. Was the mischief that might follow worse than the mischief that existed to-day? They were dealing not with a new heaven, but with an imperfect world. Take the case of cruelty: take a case in which a woman admitted could not go on living with her husband without incurring risk to life and limb, a case in which the savage violence of her husband made every moment dangerous to her health and life. Take also the case in which the husband, knowingly or negligently, had communicated a venereal disease to his wife. No one would claim that a woman should go on cohabiting when continued cohabitation would endanger her life, and similarly a woman ought to be expected to go on living with her husband after he had knowingly or negligently infected her with a venereal disease. It was said by the Archbishop of York that it was difficult to define cruelty. While all definitions were difficult, there was no definition which it exceeded the resource and ingenuity of the law to make.

INSANITY AND DRUNKENNESS.

The next ground dealt with was the case of incurable insanity, and it was proposed that divorce should be allowed where a lunatic had been confined for five years under the lunacy law. That affected almost 40,000 people. The Archbishop of York suggested that with the advance of science it was impossible to say that a cure might not be effected. That was cold comfort to one who had been tied to a lunatic for five years. It was true that it was not the fault of the lunatic that his mind had been destroyed; but that argument proceeded from a fallacious basis. Decrees of divorce were not to be given as awards. Divorce was granted from profound considerations of moral policy. They must return again to the fundamental criterion that the whole object of the marriage was frustrated. In thousands of those cases the lunatic had not the slightest conception that he was married, and the proposition was gravely put forward that a man or woman whose spouse had been seized by this infirmity to such an extent that they did not know they had a spouse should nevertheless be tied for life. One tragic case was within the knowledge of their lordships. He would mention no names. It was the case of one who discovered at the church door that his wife was mentally affected. That was twenty or thirty years ago. The whole happiness of his life was wrecked, and the promise of a noble family disappeared for ever. One day men would wonder how we sustained so long a system so savage in its conception and so devastating in its consequences.

In the case of habitual drunkards it was proposed that after a separation order had been made for drunkenness, and where the drunkenness was continued for three years after the separation order had been made, divorce should be allowed. In a case where a man or woman had married one who by reason of his or her incurable drunkenness was an unsexed beast, all we could say was: "Get your separation order, but all your life you shall be tied." Those who said that denied a woman any hope in this world; said, "If an honest man loves you, sin shall be the price of your union, and bastards the award of your children." He did not believe that society would for long acquiesce in a conclusion so merciless.

The only other case was imprisonment under commuted death sentence. In the year 1910 there were 113 cases of those in prison for life under commuted death sentence, and it was reasonable to suppose that 75 of these were married. The Archbishop of York said he had not examined the subject because cases did not frequently arise. Justice was not to be measured by such a scale. It was only the indulgence of the State in commuting the capital sentence that prevented the discharge from the obligations of matrimony.

CASE OF THE CHILDREN.

It was said that these changes ignored

the case of the children. That was untrue. If they contrasted the state of the children as it existed to-day and the state of the children as it would be under the proposals of this bill, no reasonable man could doubt where the balance of advantage would lie. Under the proposed system the children would be removed from contact with a spouse who from moral or physical taint was unfit to sustain the obligations of marriage. Their plastic and impressionable minds would be removed from contact with squalor, immorality, drunkenness, and crime, and the children would be afforded a chance at least of happy homes and of becoming useful citizens. Who would dare to maintain that it could be good for a child to live in a house in which its mother spent a life of open adultery? That was going on in thousands of cases to-day. When they talked of the fate of the children they ought not to forget what was their fate to-day.

He had said what he could to influence their lordships in coming to a decision on what he regarded as a momentous issue in the social development of the country. Their lordships had undertaken the burden of examining this question at a time when the initiative could not be taken owing to other commitments in the House of Commons. It might be that if the bill were sent to the House of Commons it would meet with such a volume of support that they would at last be able to remove this great blot from our civilisation. He earnestly implored their lordships to be the pioneers in this great reform. Should it prove to be so they would receive the unspeakable gratitude of thousands of their fellow-subjects, and generations yet to be would acclaim them for the wisdom and humanity of their decision. (Loud cheers.)

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said he, like the Archbishop of York, did not approach the subject on ecclesiastical grounds or distinctively religious grounds. In another, and more appropriate assembly he might have something to say on those points. He made no opposition to several of the larger changes proposed by the bill. He did not object to a cheaper mode of obtaining divorce, though he would like that the courts to which the poor man could go should not be inferior to those open to the rich. He had no objection to equality as regards the two sexes as to the grounds on which they could claim divorce, and he did not object to the additional grounds for obtaining nullity. If those changes were made they would have gone very far indeed they would practically have gone the whole way to meet the greater part of the need that was real and could be met by legislation. Whatever they did there would be hard cases, sometimes heartrending in their poignancy. If all Lord Buckmaster's proposals were carried there would still be a great many such cases, horrible and often cruel complications in married life, especially for the children. Sometimes in these cases the penalty seemed utterly incommensurate with the fault. But the hard cases must be dealt with individually; the law must be fundamental. The case of the family of a clergyman who had committed some moral fault and must cease to do his work was heartrending; but for that reason they did not ask that the law should be relaxed.

He challenged some of the basic statements upon which Lord Buckmaster and the Lord Chancellor dwelt. It was taken for granted that there was a general demand for these changes. He had been anxious to ascertain what was the strength of that demand, but from examination he found that nearly all the demand was for the cheapening of divorce and equality of the sexes. He challenged the two noble Lords to give substantial evidence of a demand on other lines than these. But it was said that if there was not direct evidence of the demand there was abundant indirect evidence. Lord Buckmaster alleged the evidence of innumerable cases of desertion, especially since the war. The Lord Chancellor went further. He said there was the case of thousands of Colonial soldiers, and he went so far as to say that there were tens of thousands of people in such a condition. That was casting on undeserved stigma on our Colonial troops. Five years ago he remembered the agitation about war babies. They were told that in every part of England there were going to be innumerable war babies and that in a particular poor law union the number of expectant mothers was so great that it was necessary to build new wards. On inquiry it was found that not only were there no new wards, but there was not a single case in the existing wards. In other cases where the numbers were quoted as 600, 700, and 800, it was found that the actual

figures were 11, 8, and 3. He did not contend that there were no war babies, and he did not contend that in the later years of the war there were not more than in the earlier; but the figures showed that the first allegations had failed to be substantiated.

With regard to desertion he had put himself into touch with the Associated Societies for the Protection of Women and Children, and asked them to give him figures of the number of deserted wives they had to deal with in the last six years. He found that in 1913 891 cases of women had been dealt with by these societies, of whom 144 were deserted. In the year 1914, 973 cases were dealt with, of whom 147 were deserted; in 1918 there were 726 cases, of whom 117 were deserted, and in 1919 the number of cases was 1,113, of whom 197 were deserted.

He had gone to an institution in the East-end of London, which looked after mothers and babies. The lady in charge said there were practically no deserted wives, though there were many deserted girls. In Portsmouth, where it might be thought difficulties might arise, the lady who took charge of such matters for the municipal authority said she knew of only fifteen such cases. Finally, with regard to the Canadian soldiers, he was told there were 200 such cases, which might sound a large number, but they should recollect that there had been 412,000 Canadian soldiers in this country.

The figures as to separation orders seemed to be most fallacious. In one court in South West London investigation was made in every case, and during the last three years 739 applications for separation had been made. After the adjournment for investigation 647 applicants said they did not want their cases proceeded with, and of these only one came back with a further application. He would not take that court as typical of all such courts.

INCREASE IN DIVORCE.

It was appalling to learn that there had been 5,789 applications for divorce in 1919; but they should not exaggerate the import of this. He was told that 85 per cent. of the undefended cases were war cases due to the absence of the husband abroad. No fewer than 2,504 were poor persons, cases in which the expenses had been paid. He did not wish to say there were no hardships, inequalities, and wrongs, and that they should let well alone. The number of heartrending cases was very considerable, but they should view them in proportion to the whole, and take care to proceed with caution and accurate knowledge. They could not go back upon what they did. If they opened a door, however wrongly that door might be used, they could not shut it again. In America there was a desire to stiffen the law of divorce with regard to cases of insanity, but they could not go back on what had been done. They were dealing in all this with a very sacred thing, touching the home life of England. They were on holy ground. There were some 9,000,000 of married couples in this country, and the cases they were talking about were, in comparison, very scanty. They did want to help them, but they had to beware that they did not bring apprehension and distress to tens of thousands. This moment was the very worst one for dealing quietly and considerately with these cases, for in all parts of Europe the wildest social reforms were in the air. They were setting the people of this country upon a slippery slope if they touched this matter in the way which was suggested. He had been perfectly frank in his acceptance of some of the things for which Lord Buckmaster pleaded—cheaper divorce, equality of sex conditions, and increased grounds for declaring marriages annulled. If all these were embodied in a Bill, and their lordships supported it, they would have done all that was needed in England to-day.

EXPERIENCES OF LORD COLERIDGE.

Lord Coleridge said that last year, for six months, he had sat as a judge in the Divorce Court, and disposed of some 1,500 cases. He had approached his work with the general opinion that the restrictions on divorce should not be relaxed. He was not ashamed to confess that his experiences entirely changed his view. He might almost say he was appalled at the amount of human unhappiness with which he was confronted. And there were some curious loopholes in the law. When he found himself called upon to decide whether there had been collusion he was astonished to discover that he was precluded by Act of Parliament from asking the very questions which were necessary. There was a general opinion, which had been emphasised by the Archbishop of Canterbury, that the same grounds should exist for both sexes for obtaining divorce. Deser-

(Continued on Page 9.)

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

COLD STORAGE.

Store your Winter clothes, furs, rugs, carpets &c., in our cold stores. The only safe method of keeping them during the Summer months. For full particulars apply to the Secretary

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co.

"Keepkool" Underwear

FOR MEN.

THE NEW IDEA IN SUMMER UNDERWEAR

"The Only Elastic Ribbed Porous Underwear"

WITH the advance of civilization the question of dress becomes a matter of greater importance. Particularly in tropical climates any article of dress that tends to mitigate suffering caused by extreme heat is sure to find a cordial reception.

Discriminating people everywhere have been educated to know that underwear is the article of apparel that really requires greatest care in its selection. The ideal underwear for hot weather must be light in weight, durable, absorbent and elastic. For these reasons the porous principle in underwear is the solution of the hot-weather problem. The pores in the fabric are in reality cells that permit the air to circulate between the outer cloth and the skin. These little chambers allow the heat from body to evaporate before it has a chance to condense and perspiration, thus keeping the body dry and cool.

Underwear however, must be more than porous to be complete; it must be elastic. Elasticity is of prime importance; it allows the garment to give full play to the movements of the body and prevents it from chafing and binding. Keepkool underwear is the only brand that fulfils all of these necessary conditions. It is porous for coolness, elastic for comfort, lock stitched for durability, and absorbent for health. No other brand selling popular prices contains all of these necessary features.

VESTS with Short Sleeve \$2.50

Size 32 to 44 inch.

KNEE DRAWERS \$2.50

Size 34 to 44 inch.

The NEW STYLE one Button Combination \$4.75 each.

Size 32 to 42 inch.

CALL IN AND EXAMINE THE GOODS

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DRESSING WELL

A LADY'S NECESSARY

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HELPS you well in MEETING

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Refreshing the Skin

A skin refreshing Hand-lotion and Toilet Soap, comforting and benefiting the skin, is daily enjoyed by use of the

"Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap"

—Knives made and delivered, or use, Toilet and Bath purposes. Delicately refreshing, softening, perfect. 25¢ 40 years.

Lady G. Howard writes:

"I like the 'Albion and Sulphur Soap' very much; it is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin."

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"The 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap' is an extremely pleasant Soap, and I prefer it to any other I have ever tried."

Sold by Chemists, Grocers, Stores, &c. Why not try a tablet of this

"ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP."

Big

The elder brother of
the WESTCLOX family
who ALARM the world.

Ben

DIVORCE REFORM BILL.

(Continued from Page 5.)

tion was seldom proved in cases in which there was not also proof of infidelity. The wife, to prove desertion, wrote a letter to the husband whom she loathed, and asked him to return, though she would be horrified if he did so. Judges had to take part in this, which was nothing but a sorry farce. All these evils were removed by placing the sexes on the same footing. As to judicial separation, he had thought all persons would have been of opinion that there should be some time limit enabling the parties to be free from the conjugal bond. He was in harmony with the grounds for divorce set out in the eighth section of the bill. They had been dealt with fully, but they had not really been answered by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

MORALITY IMPROVING.

He wished to remove a misconception from the minds of many people. There would not be a diminution of divorce cases in the future, and the vast increase in the applications for divorce did not necessarily indicate a growing moral degeneration. The doors of the Divorce Court were not now open exclusively to the rich, as they were before 1914. Persons worth not more than £50 could have the court fees paid for them, but they had still to provide the solicitors' out-of-pocket expenses and the cost of witnesses, &c. How could such people be expected to bring up witnesses to London from distant parts of the country? These cases formed one of the causes in the increase in the number of applications, and had nothing to do with a general depreciation of the moral standard. It was not a paradox to say that the increase in the applications was due to a more moral standard. So long as the poor were excluded from the Divorce Court irregular unions were not condemned by their neighbours. But now, when divorce could be procured by such people, the neighbours did not overlook these irregularities. They found that the street was against them, and they did homage to the higher moral standard of the street.

Lord Parmoor said the religious and Christian aspect of marriage was a fundamental matter, and could not be eliminated when dealing with the great question of the stability and sanctity of marriage. Christianity was the morality upon which our doctrines of public welfare had been founded. Once they left the specific case of adultery as a cause for divorce they threw themselves into the chaos of opportunism. The more opportunities they gave for divorce the more restless did they create. The case of America showed that they could not give relaxation and then go back to the old standard of marriage and morality. No one could say a person was or was not incurably insane, and could anything be more terrible to a man whose sanity had returned than to find his wife married to another? Wherever they had a principle it had to be maintained by certain sacrifices. No satisfactory reasons had been shown for altering the marriage law. There was no purer nation in the world than the Irish, who were debarred from any divorce at all. He thought that not only should the Divorce Court be open to the poor, but opportunities for trying cases within a reasonable distance of the homes of poor people should be given.

Lord Rotherham, speaking with reference to his knowledge of South London, declared that many cases of poverty, vice, disease, crime, and suicide were caused directly or indirectly by the inefficient state of the Divorce Courts. Morality in France, Italy, and Spain was higher than it was thirty or forty years ago, when divorce was instituted in these countries.

The Marquis of Salisbury appealed to the House to vote against the bill. The Lord Chancellor referred to St. Matthew; personally he preferred the doctrines of St. Matthew to those of the Lord Chancellor.

The Lord Chancellor: I agreed with St. Matthew.

The Marquis of Salisbury replied that he thought St. Matthew would be flattered. (Laughter.) The marriage law in its essence had been settled for two thousand years, and to unsettle it or disturb it would be very dangerous. All our Western ideas of marriage had grown up under the doctrines of the Christian Church, and it was of vital importance that that which had been accepted and acted upon for two thousand years should be maintained as far as possible. The ground upon which the Lord Chancellor would have them stand was most uncertain. If disease was to be a ground for divorce, why pick out only one disease? Was it not as difficult and objectionable for a woman to cohabit with a man who had consumption, which was equally dangerous to the propagation of the race? Why not admit all

communicable diseases as a ground for divorce? The bill proposed to admit cruelty and desertion as reasons why should a man not go to the court and say, "This woman I have married is repulsive to me; I cannot live with her; I have a physical dislike for her; and I cannot endure her any longer." Under the noble and learned lord's proposals it would be good enough for a divorce.

The Lord Chancellor: No, no. The Marquis of Salisbury said he thought the Lord Chancellor would find it very difficult to resist it on logical grounds. The demand for a modification of the divorce law turned on the inequality in the treatment of the sexes and in the treatment of rich and poor. The noble and learned lord told wonderful stories of tens of thousands of English wives deserted by colonial soldiers.

The Marquis said that the noble marquis would do me the honour of reading a report of my speech, he will find I said nothing of the kind. I spoke of thousands and tens of thousands in dealing with the subject of judicial separation, and I made it plain that in my view there are tens of thousands of people living at this moment in a condition of judicial separation which is practically an incentive to sexual immorality. I never spoke of tens of thousands of colonial soldiers.

The Marquis of Salisbury said that the story of the English wives deserted by colonial soldiers had been knocked into a cocked hat by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The question was not whether the divorce laws should be reformed, but whether the House would accept this drastic bill or a more moderate bill. He questioned whether working women were in favour of the drastic alteration proposed by this bill; in fact, there was evidence that they were against anything but the most moderate reform.

Lord Buckmaster, replying to the debate, said the bill had been opposed on the ground of immemorial tradition, and it would be impossible to obtain agreement on it. The matter must be put to an issue. The complaint of the Archbishop of York was that this bill would lead to further collusion. Could a woman collude with a husband condemned to death? Could she collude with a husband taken to a lunatic asylum? Could she collude with a husband declared to be a drunkard and put under a separation order for three years? The only collusion left was the collusion of desertion, and did anyone believe that it was as easy to establish collusion of desertion for three years as it was to establish adultery to-day? Of course it was not. If two people were going to get divorced by collusion they were not going to wait three years for the process. There was no added fear of collusion by adding desertion for three years to the grounds for divorce.

It was necessary to examine the figures given by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Both the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York spoke with feeling of their own knowledge of the cases in which the suffering was extreme under the present law, and that personal knowledge could be multiplied by anybody who was privileged in any way to share and help in the relief of the sufferings of the poor. Their Graces felt sympathy for those cases; could they give them no help? Were they bound just to pity and to pass by on the other side? This bill would bring relief and a ray of hope into the lives of numbers of unhappy people to whom at the present moment the outlook was dark and dreary.

The House divided, when there voted:

For the second reading 93

Against 45

Majority for 48

The tellers were: For the bill—Lord Buckmaster and Lord Muir Mackenzie; against—Lord Bryce and Lord Charnwood.

ONE GOOD THING

To be Thankful for To-Day.

There is one thing that thousands of people have to be thankful for in these harassing days when money flies quicker than ever. Rheumatism used to be the lot of everyone over fifty. People thought there was no escape from the painful complaint; and, of course, younger people suffered from it too. Things are far better now in this respect. Science has discovered that rheumatism is not brought on by damp and exposure alone. If your blood is free from rheumatic poison you can smile at wet weather or cold winds. For your blood will free itself from the acids which cause rheumatic pains, if it is itself good and abundant. But if your blood is impure, it is unable to throw off the poisons of the disease, and then you feel the agonies of rheumatism in your muscles and joints. Dr. Williams' pink pills are the most direct treatment for rheumatism because they enrich and purify the blood so that it is able to do its work thoroughly.

People of all ages in many parts of the world are telling how they rid themselves of rheumatism through the rich red blood made by Dr. Williams' pink pills. Old people need not have rheumatism, and younger ones soon get free from it when they start a course of these pills. The best time to begin is to-day; go to any druggist, or send \$1.50 for a bottle, (88¢ for six) to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 235 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Of special interest is the little health guide offered free to every reader who sends a postcard request for a copy to the above address.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKING is a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is a safe and sure remedy for all ailments of the bowels, and it is always ready to hand and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
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We handle all financial transactions incident to Foreign Trade.

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We offer to put Importers in touch with American Manufacturers and Exporters, through the use of the Special facilities of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which are placed at our disposal.

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EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 6, 1920.

On London	Bank Wire	4-6
On demand	30 days sight	4-6
On demand	4 months sight	4-6
On demand	6 months sight	4-6
On demand	Documentary 4 months sight	4-6
On Paris	On demand	1485
On demand	Credit 4 months sight	1485
On New York	On demand	87 1/2
On demand	Credit 30 days sight	87 1/2
On Bombay	On demand	202
On Calcutta	On demand	202
On Singapore	On demand	194 1/2
On Manila	On demand	178
On Shanghai	On demand	nom.
On demand	30 days sight (private paper)	nom.
On Yokohama	On demand	164 1/2
Gold Exchange	Gold Exchange	100 fine (per oz.)
Silver Exchange	Silver Exchange	100 fine (per oz.)
Silver (per oz.)	Silver (per oz.)	63 1/2

AUXILIARY COUNCIL.

Hongkong 50 cents mth.	12 dis.
" 10 "	12 dis.
Chinese coins	12 dis.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	13 1/2 pm.
Chinese Copper Coins	5 1/2 pm.
Rate of Native Interest	7 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Sub. Coin	4 1/2 p.m.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	12 dis.

HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 6th MAY, 1920

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

11 A.M.

BANKS.

London T. T. rate 4/8.

Hongkong Bank, 3095 b. 610 s.

Marine Insurance, 3445 s.

North China Insurance, 160 b.

Union Insurance, 180 b.

Yangtze Insurance, 8255 b.

Far Eastern, 17 1/2 b.

First Insurance, 1133 s.

Hongkong Fire Insurance, 3300 b.

Savings.

Hongkong, 833 b.

H. K. Steamship, 3181 s.

Indo-China (Pref.), 1824 s.

Do. (Def.), 1824 s.

Shell Transport, 2107 b.

Star Ferries, 834 s.

China Sugar, 827 s.

Malacca Sugar, 843 s.

Mining.

Kailan Mining Adm., 1207 s.

Langkate, 17 b.

Shanghai Loans, 1100 b.

Fat Exploration, 3778 s.

Ural Consols, 2716 s.

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H. & K. Wharves, 827 s.

H. & K. Wharves, 827 s.

Shai Docks, 1335 b.

New Engineering, 125 b.

Land, Hotels & Buildings.

Central Estates, 8106 b.

Hongkong Hotels, 8125 b.

Hongkong Lands, 8100 b.

Hempstead, 8650 b.

Rowland Lands, 840 b.

Land Reclamations, 8140 b.

West Point, 850 b.

Cotton Mills.

Ewo Cottons, 885 s.

Kump Yick, 871 s.

Leong Ning Chow, 871 s.

Orion Mills, 871 s.

Shanghai Cotton, 871 s.

Yangtze Mills, 871 s.

Miscellaneous.

China-Borneo, 8880 b.

China Light Oil 87 1/2 New 85.50 b.

China Portland Cement, 7000 b.

Dairy Farms, 825 b.

H. K. Electric, 824 s.

Macao, 824 s.

Hongkong Ropes, 881 s.

Hongkong Tramways, 881 s.

Peak Tramways (Old), 8610 s.

Do. (New), 8030 s.

Steam Landries, 8400 b.

H. K. Steel Foundry, 815 b.

Waterworks, 810 s.

Wm. Poyells, 818 s.

Wimans, 8274 b.

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COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 8 Des Voeux Road, Central.

Hankow Branch: Renshi Consulate.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.

SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits

bear interest at Rates 3%, 4%, 5%,

respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE

will be welcomed.

Hongkong, July 2, 1918.

J. CHANG LY, Manager.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS

BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Alexandria Buildings, Chater Road.

General Banking and Exchange business

transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed

Deposits received at rates which may be

ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings

Department.

DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 3, 1920.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN

AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up - \$1,450,000)

Loans on Mortgage of British Property, &c.

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Advances made on the Security of

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000

STERLING \$15,000,000

SILVER \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000

PROVISIONS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:</

WEATHER REPORT.

May 6, 1920. No returns from Japan and Vladivostok.

Pressure has decreased considerably over Formosa and the east coast of China, moderately over the south coast, and slightly elsewhere. The depression now appears to be central to the north of Hongkong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.73 inch. Total since January 1st, 12.71 inches. An average of 13.18 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on May 7th.

1.—Hongkong to Cap. Rock. Westerly or variable winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.

2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MAY 6, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	8 a.	30.1	57	100	SE	2	—
Nomuro	5 a.	30.1	57	100	SE	2	—
Hakodate	—	30.1	57	100	SE	2	—
Tokio	—	30.1	57	100	SE	2	—
Kobe	—	30.1	57	100	SE	2	—
Nagasaki	—	30.1	57	100	SE	2	—
Kagoshima	—	30.1	57	100	SE	2	—
Oshima	—	30.1	57	100	SE	2	—
Naha	—	30.1	57	100	SE	2	—
Ishigaki	—	30.1	57	100	SE	2	—
Senji Island	—	30.1	57	100	SE	2	—
Wakatsuki	8 a.	29.70	58	88	—	0	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lianjiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinkiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.51	57	100	SE	2	—
Guangzhou	—	29.47	56	100	SE	2	—
Amoy	8 a.	29.49	58	85	W	1	—
Swatow	—	29.50	57	95	W	1	—
Taipei	—	29.52	57	95	W	1	—
Tientsin	—	29.56	57	95	W	1	—
Taiwan	—	29.52	57	95	W	1	—
Kobe	—	29.47	56	100	SE	2	—
Osaka	—	29.56	57	100	SE	2	—
Pescadores	—	29.47	75	—	W	16	—
Canton	—	29.56	74	90	W	2	—
Hongkong	—	29.52	76	84	W	2	—
Cap Rock	—	29.52	75	88	W	2	—
Kaoko	—	29.52	75	98	SE	4	—
Wuchow	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fukhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hidhow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulin	7 a.	29.51	73	88	W	2	—
Kourou	—	29.51	68	—	W	2	—
Q. St. James	—	29.74	—	—	—	—	—
Apari	6 a.	29.62	75	89	—	4	—
Dagupan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	29.71	77	81	—	0	—
Legaspi	—	29.71	75	89	W	1	—
Tobolobo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	—	29.71	77	98	—	2	—
Surigao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	430	29.74	—	—	—	0	—
Labuan	6 a.	29.73	76	96	—	2	—